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19

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 110 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY, 12, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID

Monarchists And Republicans Come To A Clash

JESUITS' HEADQUARTERS BURNED DOWN

MACHINE GUN MOUNTED IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

LONDON, May 11.

Madrid.—Two Republicans and one Civil Guard were seriously injured when the Civil Guards fired on the crowd which was trying to wreck the offices of the Monarchist daily A B C where a machine gun, it is reported, has been installed to repel possible invaders. Subsequently the crowd made angry demonstrations before the Ministry of Interior. The Minister himself addressed them and said that the proprietor of A B C had been arrested and offices of A B C sealed up. The crowd then proceeded to the barracks of the Civil Guards which was stoned.—Reuter.

SPANISH CROWD FIRED AT

Clash Between Republicans & Monarchists

LONDON, May 10.

Madrid.—The City is seething with excitement. A squadron of troops has been called out in consequence of collisions between the Republicans and the Monarchists on the occasions of the latter opening the electioneering campaign.

Civil Guards opened fire inflicting casualties on the crowd which attempted to storm and set fire to the office of Newspaper "ABC".—Reuter.

GOVT. ISSUE ..... DECLARATION.

LONDON, May 11.

Madrid:—Following the last night's rioting in which two persons were killed, Government have issued a decaration stating that anyone, whether Right or Left, attempting to promote trouble will be considered enemy of the Republic. The Cabinet to-day will grant powers to enforce this decision.

The Atheneum Club has passed a resolution demanding immediate disbanding of the Civil Guard, resignation of the minister of Interior Maura, and expulsion from Spain of all religious orders.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, May 11.

Madrid.—Trouble is in no way finished. An angry mob this morning set lre to the Jesuit Headquarters and is now watching the flames.

The members of the Civil Guard are fraternising with the people and are assuring them that they will not shoot. The crowd beat the Monarchists, who protested against the attack on the Jesuit Monastery and handed them over to the police.

NUNNERY GUTTED.

The mob has set fire to the Convent of Nuns which was previously evacuated. Many prominent Monarchists are in hiding.

Martial Law has been proclaimed.

The efforts of Socialist trade unions to persuade workers to return to work appear to have failed completely. Tramway, underground and taxi services are completely paralysed and most factories and workshops are closed.

From the outskirts it is reported that a large number of workers from the neighbouring villages are flocking to the capital. Military are patrolling all the principal thoroughfares leading to Madrid. Many shops are closed.

BERENGUER'S RELEASE RESENTED.

Workers have been disagreeably impressed by the action of authorities in liberating General Berenguer, which they are inclined to misinterpret as weakness, not realising that there was no military case against him. This, more than anything else, has tended to cause the present excitement.

Loud Report From Oven Brings Police To Sweetmeat Shop.

NEW DELHI, May 11.

The loud report of an explosion from a sweetmeat seller's shop attracted a large crowd to the spot in Deputy Ganj, Sadar Bazaar today.

It appears that while the sweetmeat vendor was making some sweets, something exploded suddenly in his oven over-throwing the frying pan and thereby injuring the vendor on whom the boiling ghee fell. The police arrived on the scene and recovered pieces of glass from the oven.

It is suspected that some unknown person threw some bomb-like shell inside the oven, which caused the explosion. Enquiries however show that no political motive is attributed to the incident.—A. P.

EUROPAENS UNDER SWARAJ GOVERNMENT

Sen Gupta's Plain-Speaking.

OOTACAMUND, May 11.

Europeans need have no fear for they would have as good a position under a Swaraj Government as they had under any other foreign Government but if they demanded that the National Government should be denied the right of protection of her own industries and the interests of her nationals just as they were protected by the Government in any free country, then they would be knocking against a stonewall, said Mr. Sen-Gupta, interviewed regarding his views on the subject of European safeguards in the new constitution. He claimed for the future Indian Government the right to pass any immigration laws as even the Dominions had the right to do so.—A. P.

FRANCO-AMERICAN STEAMERS COLLIDE.

RUGBY, May 11.

The American shipping board cargo steamer Wytheville (6,000 tons) of Newark, New Jersey, reached Southampton last night after a fog collision with the French oil tanker Rhea (7,800 tons) off Havre. The Wytheville had a hole big enough to take an omnibus above her bow.

No one was injured on the Wytheville, but one man was reported missing from the S. S. Rhea and two injured.—B. O. W.

GUARDING YOUTHS AGAINST POLITICAL MANIA.

Osmania Professors's Warning To Muslims

BHOPAL ENGAGEMENTS KEEP "BIG BROTHER" AWAY FROM MYSORE.

BANGALORE, May 11.

"Mass recruitment of youths for political purposes can but painfully be permitted in the high political emergencies that threaten national destruction. Exceptional conditions are obviously unlikely in India. Whatever situations occasionally arise are all due to unduly intensified ill-feelings and impatience", remarked Prof. Ilyas Burni of Osmania University, Hyderabad Deccan, presiding tonight over the inaugural session of the Mysore Muslim Youth Conference.

POLITICAL MANIA.

The Professor emphasised the need for the protection of youths against what he described as the strong wave of political mania now passing over the country. "Do fight for freedom", he said "but allow the youth full and undisturbed preparation and time to make them good and disciplined soldiers".

He referred also to the prospects of Indian nationalism and deplored the forces "now openly arraying against any genuine unity in the country".

SHAUKAT BUSY AT BHOPAL.

Owing to continued engagements at Bhopal, Mr. Shaukat Ali expresses inability to reach Bangalore to-morrow.

The Mysore State Muslim Conference will be opened by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who has already arrived here.—A. P.

EX-KING AMANULLAH.

SIMLA, May 11.

Ex-King Amanullah is reported to have left Jeddah for Suez on 9th instant having completed his pilgrimage.—A.P.

FIRST LATHI CHARGE AFTER TRUCE

Sequel To Congress Secretary's Arrest.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LAHORE, May 7.

The first lathi charge after the Gandhi-Irwin Truce took place at Taru Taran yesterday.

The arrest of Dr. Atma Singh, Secretary of the local Congress Commitee, the previous day, had created a stir in the city. As usual, a meeting was called to protest against the arrest.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY BOARD.

To Ensure Harmony And Peace.

MADRAS, May 11.

At a joint meeting of the Moslem Board for Inter-Communal Unity and the Hindu Inter-Communal Unity Board, held this evening, at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mr. S. Satyamurti presiding, it was resolved that the list of members of the central and various mohalla committees of the Hindu, as well as Moslem Board should be printed and the members of the Central and Mohalla Committees of each of the Boards supplied with both the lists.

ITS WORK.

It was further resolved that the members of the Mohalla Committees of each of the Boards should be requested to hold joint meetings as often as may be possible and to co-operate with the Mohalla Committees of either Board as circumstances may demand, that each of the Central Board should correspond with the leading gentlemen in important places in the mofussil; that proceedings of both the Boards should be printed and circulated, and that an appeal should be made by both the Boards that similar committees should be formed in every town in the mofussil.

HINDU CO-OPERATION.

Mr. S. Satyamurti explained that the object of the meeting was to take steps to remove misunderstandings and ensure communal harmony. He gave an assurance of Hindu co-operation in such work.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed Saib, on behalf of the Moslems reciprocated the assurance. He emphasised that although the problem was not of immediate concern in the South, the steps proposed would have a soothing effect on public opinion and put a stop to baseless rumours.—A. P.

KING TO ATTEND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

LONDON, May 11.

Evidence of the completeness of the King's recovery is given by an official announcement to-day that His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, will attend the Royal Command Variety Performance at Palladium to-night in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Institution.—Reuter.

Karachi.—Mr. John F. Moore has been fined by the Additional City Magistrate Karachi Rs. 10/- for alleged infringement of Passport rules. The accused, an American seaman, who deserted his ship in the beginning of April, is also charged with cheating.

T. U. LEADERS' SEARCH FOR UNITY CONTINUES

Jamnadas, Giri And Joshi Optimistic.

DESHPANDE AND RANADIVE NON-CO-OPERATE.

The Committee appointed by the Unity Conference with a view to find ways and means of achieving unity among the various sections of the Trade Union movement in India met under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the Servants' of India Society Hall on Monday afternoon.

DESHPANDE AND RANADIVE NON-CO-OPERATE.

As many as 40 Unions were represented on the Committee but Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and Ranadive, representing the Trade Union Congress, chose to non-co-operate with the work of the Committee. In the words of Mr. Giri the members of the Committee had applied themselves to the task very earnestly and that everyone felt that unity was in sight.

WANTED CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who attended the meeting was also very optimistic.

It was decided that another invitation should be issued to Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive and if even then they failed to co-operate with the work, the Committee would proceed without them.

It is said that the members fully recognised that one central organisation for labour could only be accomplished if there was unity both of principle and method. The members were opposed to having any organision which would either accept the behests of an alien Government on the one hand, or foreign dictation on the other.

OPTIMISTIC JAMNADAS.

"There is no foundation for the statement appearing in an evening paper that the prospects of unity between the different sections of the Trade Union movement in India are not bright". This was the emphatic declaration made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the unity conference and the chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Unity Conference of Trade Unions held in Bombay on Sunday, in an interview with a "Chroicle" representative on Monday.

A HOPEFUL AUGURY.

"We have every reason to believe", continued Mr. Jamnadas, "that the Committee which was appointed on Sunday will be able to make its report within the next three months. The earnestness and keenness with which the members of that Committee have addressed themselves to the task immediately are to my mind a very hopeful augury for the final success of the efforts of the Unity Conference".

GOOD HOPES.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who was also interviewed was equally optimistic and said that if these discussions were continued patiently there were good hopes for the achievement of unity. He said that the Peace Committee met under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on Monday afternoon but it was a great pity that the officials of the All India Trade Union Congress were not represented in it. The Peace Committee decided to invite again the representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress to serve on that Committee. But if inspite of this invitation that body did not send its representatives, then the Peace Committee would be compelled to carry on its work without the assistance of the representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress.

GIRI SPEAKS.

"The Unity Conference has done well in electing a Sub-Committee of 10 representatives representing all shades of opinion to consider the viewpoints of different parties and to find out a via media which will effectively prevent any disunity in the movement hereafter" said Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary of the All India Railwaymens' Federation to a "Chronicle" representative. Mr. Giri regretted that Messrs. Ranadive and Deshpande, though they were supposed to serve on the Sub-Committee refused to do so.

He said that the Sub-Committee of the Unity Conference had started its work in right earnest and at a preliminary meeting held on Monday they had decided on the procedure to be adopted in successfully tackling the problem of achieving unity.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

Summing up his impressions of the Unity Conference Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said: "The Unity Conference convened by the All India Railwaymen's Federation was one of the most representative Labour gatherings that has ever been held in India. There were representatives from Unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, Trade Union Federation, the Railwaymen's Federation and representatives from the All-India Salaried Employees' Federation, the four biggest Labour Central Organisations in this country, besides, there were many unattached Unions. In all 40 different Trade Unions were represented, having a total membership of about two lakhs of workers, and the number of delegates who attended the Conference was more than a hundred.

A FRANK DISCUSSION.

The morning session on Sunday was exclusively devoted to the expression of views of various groups as to the possibility of unity in a general way. That discussion was resumed again at night and went on till nearly 10-30 p.m. There were the Rightists, the Centralists and the Leftists. The full and frank discussion was allowed and at the end it became perfectly obvious that there was a keen desire for unity and a fair basis to work upon.

Unfortunately, the Trade Union Congress was not officially represented, but its General Secretary, Mr. S. V. Deshpande, was there al-

(Continued on page 7.)

TWO CONGRESS COMMITTEES IN LUCKNOW.

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, May 11.

Much resentment prevailed here as a result of Dr. Lakhshmisahai's announcing parallel Congress Committees and resorting to picketing of the Congress elections recently held under the auspices of the old Congress Committee. The matter being referred to the Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Murarilal of Cawnpore and Sjt. Sampurnanand of Benares were appointed Commissioners to enquire into the validity or otherwise of the elections.

INTEGRITY OF COMMISSIONERS CHALLENGED.

The Commissioners began taking evidence. Dr. Lakhshmisahai and his friends took part till late in the night, but suddenly withdrew after submitting a petition requesting the stay of proceedings as they challenged and questioned the integrity of one of the Commissioners. The Commissioners, however, went on with the proceedings and after two days' enquiry held elections valid and declared the newly-constituted District and Town Congress Committees under the presidentship of Syt. Mohanlal Saxena and Chauderbhan Gupta respectively as the only Congress Committees and rejected the objections filed by Dr. Lakhshmisahai.

Reduction Of Freight Wheat.

SIMLA, May 11.

Mr. C. P. Colvin has returned from Karachi and has put in his report on the question of reduction of freight on wheat before the Government of India. He also put before the Government the views of those concerned with transport of wheat.—A.P.

LUCKNOW CONDEMNS SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Communalists Discomfitted.

NATIONALISTS VERY ACTIVE

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, May 11.

The Raja of Salempur with a few others convened a public meeting to celebrate Separate Electorate Day last evening, the audience numbering about 500. The meeting commenced three hours late under the presidentship of Shamsh-ul-Ulema Abdul Hamid, but on the appearance of Maulanas Innayatulla, Sibghatulla, Chaudhri, Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Kidwai and other Nationalist leaders he left the chair and Khan Bahadur Mehdi Hasan presided.

Mr. Zakirali opposed the resolution condemning Joint Electorate and the Nationalist Conference, seconded by Mr. Bashir Ahmed, whose wild remarks created much excitement. The audience refusing to hear further requested Mr. Khaliquzzaman to speak who vehemently spoke on Joint Electorate.

He was supported by Maulana Sibghatulla, who charmed the audience.

After these speeches the audience began to dwindle and at the time of voting about one hundred people were left.

The original resolution suupporting the Separate Electorate was lost by a majority, but the President declared it carried; on division being demanded, he dissolved the meeting.

The All-India Nationalist Muslim Office has been opened in 39, Jehangirabad Terrace.

Mahatma Sees Collector.

FIGURES OF 20 BORSAD VILLAGES COLLECTED.

Difference Over Suspension of Land Revenue In Ras

BORSAD, May 10.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, interviewed the Collector for about two hours this afternoon. It appears that the situation in Borsad Taluka has now considerably improved. Figures for about twenty villages have been collected, under Gandhiji's instructions, as regards the capacity of the people to pay the land revenue. The Collector has accepted the figures of some of these villages. He is comparing the figures of other villages with those collected under his own instructions.

The only question that has not yet been settled is about the village Ras. While Mahatma Gandhi is of the opinion that his original demand that the suspension of land revenue in this village owing, it is said to losses it suffered during the last no-tax campaign, is just, the Collector is still making enquiry about this village. Except for a few such villages, the local officers regard the collection of land revenue in other villages as quite satisfactory without having to resort to coercive measures.

Gandhiji intends to return to Borsad about the end of the month.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI LEAVING FOR SIMLA

—:o:—

BORSAD, May 11.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving this evening for Simla. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here this morning is returning to Bardoli to-night.

MAHMUD YAKUB'S WIRE TO NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

MORADABAD, May 11.

Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Hony. Secretary, All-India Muslim League, has sent the following message to the Nawab of Bhopal, who had invited some Muslim leaders to a conference on the communal problem.

"Your Highness efforts for settlement highly commendable. Unity amongst Mussalmans keynote of all problems. Pray bring all Muslim groups on one platform. Muslim League ready to arrange and assist."—A. P.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, May 11.

It is understood Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Maharaja of Bikiner and Nawab of Bhopal will arrive here on May 14.

Hon'ble Lt. Colonel R. J. W. Heale, A.G.G. in Central India arrives in Simla on 12th May and leaves on 15th May.—A.P.

SUMMONED TO SIMLA

BANGALORE, May 11.

Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, has been summoned by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with forthcoming discussions at Simla concerning the second Round Table Conference. He is leaving for Simla tomorrow.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 11.

Previous closing	10.[illegible]
To-day's opening	10.[illegible]
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	10.00
Difference	—.12
Broach expectation A.M.	Rs. 184
Broach expectation July	Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 11.

Previous closing	5.43
To-day's Opening	5.39
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.30
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 11.

Silver ready	13-1/16
Lower	1/16
Silver Forward	13
Lower	1/8

Market:—India sold.

BOMPAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 11.

Vaisak	43 8 0
Jeth	43 5 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for Mill Stores line. Good Com. given. The FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO., 9, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4998

WANTED—2 B.A.'s and 2 B. Sc.'s with Marathi as their vernaculars to serve as teachers. Apply to SECRETARY, INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, Dadar, Bombay.
A R 5006

WANTED—An M.A., strong in English and Sanskrit to engage higher standards in a High School. His vernacular should be Marathi. Apply to SECRETARY, INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, Dadar, Bombay.
A R 5005

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST, preferably knowing Gujarathi and Marathi. Speed should be atleast 40 to 50. Pay Rs. 40/- per month. Apply to Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5002

WANTED—An intelligent English knowing TRAVELLING CANVASSER, experienced in Boot and Shoe line. Apply to Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5007

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Aiwaye.
A R 4830

AGENTS WANTED for-Bombay & United Provinces for famous and well-known ITALIAN and FRENCH, Sera, vaccines and other preparations of highest International repute, also for Surgical Instruments. Agents must be willing to invest capital. Apply to G. MARTIROSI & CO., Post Box No. 235, Madras.
A

Situations Wanted

HINDU, honest, industrious, extensively commercial experienced, efficient Business organizer, desires CHANGE with Indian Industrial Concern. Can manage independently successfully. Apply Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5010

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE,—strong in English and Geography has worked as Headmaster for more than a decade. Best references. Moderate pay seeks for EMPLOYMENT. Write to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4993

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
B R 4872

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 2953

Music

BEST SIKH BAGPIPE & BRASS BAND wants Engagement for wedding and Parties. Apply RAMSINGH ATTARSINGH. Near Gumnath Painter, 417, Kalbadevi Road.
N R 5004

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest rupees one lac in a firm of importing and commission agents. Business is running a free from any risk, yielding handsome income. Interest and partnership will be allowed. Write for particulars to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4955

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—2nd floor of Joshi Building on Khamballa Hill Road, near Petit Sanitarium. Seven big rooms and lift. Please write to Mr. JOSHI, at "Hill Stone." Mahableshwar.
C R 5008

Trade Announcement.

FIRMS DESIRING immediate representation and transactions on continent write by 17th instant. To Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5003

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

YOUR FUTURE predicted accurately through YOGIC MEDITATION. Data not required. Remit Rupee One. No interviews. "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R4999

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
P

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The NEW BOMBAY BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED, have REMOVED their Office to 3rd Floor, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R5001

INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Applications are invited from Indian Women Graduates, who have teaching experience, for the "Sushila Bonnerjee" Scholarship of £250/- given by the above Association for 15 months to qualify at a Training College in England, on condition of continuing to serve as a teacher for 3 years on return. Apply by May 25th with copies of testimonials, recommendation letter etc. to Mrs. S. C. Mukerjee, Hony. Secretary, 25, Rowland Road, Calcutta.
2982

Public Notices.

NOTICE

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., will be held in the Mahajan's Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1931, at 1 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Six monthly Report of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., approved by the Managing Committee for the period ending 30th of Maha Vad 1987, corresponding with the 17th February 1931.

SHIVLAL KARFATLAL MANIAR, Hon. Secretary.
Patwa Chawl Moti Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 11th May, 1931.
2992

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th May, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA.
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PREMJI NAGARDAS, Administrator to the estate and credits of the late Mr. MANMOHANDAS ZUTA DESAI, of Vile-Parle, hath agreed to sell to my client the property described in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said pieces of land or any portion thereof (or in the pieces of land in lieu of which the said property has been allotted under Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle) by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, together admeasuring 1640 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Final Plot Numbers 120 and 120 A of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle, and which both pieces together are bounded as follows: that is, on the North by the scheme Road, on the South by Final Plot Number 114, on the East by Final Plot Numbers 119 and 117 A, and on the West by Final Plot Number, 121.

Dated at Andheri this 11th day of May, 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.
2989

Amusements

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

GRETA GARBO
TALKS
IN
ROMANCE ROMANCE ROMANCE
WITH
LEWIS STONE
GRETA GARBO'S
VOICE PROVES TO BE AS ATTRACTIVE AS HER PERSONALITY-SOFT ALLURING-APPEALING JUST WHAT YOU EXPECTED
SEE AND HEAR
GRETA GARBO
IN A BEAUTIFUL
ROMANCE
OF LOVE DENIED !
A. M. G. M. ALL-TALKING PICTURE
WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND SYSTEM.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 p.m.
See His Latest Trick of Love making.
MAURICE
CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
Hear him sing two glorious songhits.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A sensational Musical Romance Combining Hollywood's Lavishness with
OSCAR STRAUS' SPARKLING MUSIC
A Romance of Gay Vienna:—
MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD
with
J. HAROLD MURRAY
NORMA TERRIES
A William Fox Production.
ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE UNKNOWN LOVER
featuring
ELSIE FERGUSSON
FRANK MAYO
A Tense Dramatic Story.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Golden-Voiced Songstress of "Rio Rita",
BEBE DANIELS
in
"LOVE COMES ALONG"
An Island Paradise cast at the feet—and she spurns it for a Sailor's Song.

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MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—20th May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8
SHANGHAI-
Banks Selling D D 86 3/4
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 7/16 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.40 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.97 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 8th inst. £4-4-10 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 3/16 8th inst. 13 1/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/16 8th inst. 13 1/8 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 8th inst. 28 3/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 11/32 p.c. 8th inst. 2 5/16 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 15/32 p.c. 8th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 9th inst.
Tone:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 98/13.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/12.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 84/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70-8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6.

FORWARD RATES.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/4/0 18th May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/6/6.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 11.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

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What the People Say

METAMORPHOSIS OF BIG BROTHER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What shall we say to Maulana Shaukat Ali? What is this bluster of his at Ahmedabad? Talking of Civil War in India! And ultimatum to Gandhji! Verily, he is fast losing his balance. The more he blusters, the more he is discounted, and the more he is thus enraged! Will Maulana Shaukat Ali tell us what became of his novel plebiscite? Does he know, what the Muslim statesmen of Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt think of him? What his own erstwhile Muslim Colleagues think of him? He is the one of the Trinity, two of whom are Sir Fazli Hoosain and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola!—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"QUERIES"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days ago I sent two "Queries" to you which were published in your popular paper on the 16th of March, but unfortunately I did not get any response from any of your readers about them. The "Queries" were:—

1. Is there any manufacturing firm of playing cards in India?
2. Is there any factory in India which manufacture needles, pins, paper clips etc?

When our country is progressing so far in Swadeshi why should not some patriotic rich men undertake manufacturing those useful needs of our every day life?—Yours, etc.,

AMARESH C. BANERJEE.
C/o Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox Ltd, Kalyan Power House.

May 7.

PUBLIC BODIES AND SWADESHI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to bring to the notice of public the fact that even now the usual stores required for consumption in Railways, Municipalities and Port Trusts and some public bodies are bring imported. Foreign Shipping and Insurance Companies and Agents get paid in addition to actual cost.

Stores like bar soaps, rubbing brusher, toilet soaps, ordinary brushes, etc. can be had plenty and it is a pity these don't fired in daily use. Instead, useless stuff, for instance, bar soaps are dumed in and supplied to stations in railway departments and port trusts.

The few Indians who have voice in public bodies like Port Trusts, Municipalities, etc. must take pains to see that things for daily use such as brushes and soaps, etc, also stationery and other wares are indented for locally and of Indian manufacture.

The manufacturers are also requested to approach the parties concerned.—Yours, etc.,

"SWADESHI."

A BANDRA GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bandra Municipality refused to vote welcome addresses to all India leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when they visited Bandra and still refuses to identify itself with any of the national activities. On the other hand it has its own way in voting welcome addresses to Governors, Ministers and other Government officials. And all this because there are no Congressmen in it. Why do the Congress should not enter the municipality and thoroughly overhaul it, is the question to be decided at the time of the next general election. In the meanwhile I beg to draw the attention of the present members of the Bandra Municipality to the following.

The country liquor shops in Bandra were ordered to be closed at 8-30 p.m. But curiously enough we find that for some days past all these shops are kept open upto 9 p.m. Why this sudden change in the excise policy of the Government. Has the municipality cared to inquire about this sudden change? If not, I have to appeal to them, especially to Mr. M. L. Dahanukar who is a staunch nationalist to inquire into the matter and not to rest in peace until the original time of 8-30 p.m. is maintained.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

"THAT COMMON PLATFORM."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My article referring to the "Times of India" and that great champion of British causes—Mr. Adi K. Sett, has attracted the attention of "Englishman" who complains that my accusations seem hardly fair, considering the fact the "Times of India" started the good-will movement. He also resents my reference to the cat's useful limb. Well, I only put in mere words what was apparent to every thinking Indian, though, of course, it may all seem very innocent to "Englishman". I agree with him when he says the "Times of India" 'only' publishes Mr. Sett's wonderful articles. But there seems to be no sense in giving such prominence to Mr. Sett's idiotic statements knowing them to be idiotic unless there was some motive behind it. Knowing as we do your contemporary's policy, sir, what perplexes me is why the "Times of India" started this eye-wash of a good-will movement, at all.

Let me draw the attention of "Englishman" to the editorial of 1st May 1931 of the "Times of India". No Englishman whether he is in Bombay or at home cannot help feeling sorry for the poor workers of Lancashire. But has "Esglishman" ever considered why Indians can't have the same kind of sorrow for the millions in India. The "Times of India" loses no opportunity to belittle Indian leaders, who strive for the economic salvation of India. That would, of course, be sedition! The "Times of India" cannot see any good in the Congress. Yet the past events have shown the Congress has a lot to do with the "delivering of the goods" though that fact may not very savoury to the palate of the "Times of India," whose mischievous threats, veiled sarcasms, camouflaged misrepresentations and ambiguous headlines, are all so familiar to us all. Yet "Englishman" would persuade me to withdraw my "accusations" on the plea of the good-will it has started. Further Mr. Sett is made out to be the voice of a very large number of Indians, I can only say "Englishman" is only deceiving himself. Mr. Sett may champion the cause of Britishers and may speak for them though his services are not required, but he will not represent the opinion of any section of Indians. He can only write silly nonsense that would place him nowhere. He may ape Churchill but that is where he is ever likely to get. Let Mr. Sett take a lesson in politics before he thinks he can write on such things.

I daresay there are many Britishers in India and "at home" like Mr. David and "Englishman" who feel the righteousness of the cause of India. Indians must give them their due for their high ideals and nobleness of mind. But to the other section that are admired by Mr. Sett, I can only say their stand-offishness and superiority complex must go. Indians and the British must stand together for the good and honour of both. If they only stand for the honour of Britain, it is high time their attitude was overhauled.—Yours, etc.,

"PEACE-CUM-GOODWILL."

BULSAR MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow us the use of your columns for placing our grievances before the public and oblige.

Since the truce towns and cities big and small have commenced disposing of foreign cloth stock, we have been doing the same; but Congress workers, here, have thought it fit to impose picketing in front of our shops which retail foreign as well as Swadeshi goods. We desire nothing to say so far as picketing of foreign goods is concerned, but we find to our dismay that under the cloak of picketing foreign stock, even Swadeshi goods, including hand woven khaddar, are not allowed to be sold. We have been under the impression that the right to picketing has been obtained for the sole purpose of encouraging use of Swadeshi goods in preference to other goods. But the way which the picketing is being here conducted defeats, we believe, the aim of it.

Consequently our Association has been obliged to send to Mahatma Gandhi, the Secretary, Gurajat Prantik Congress Committee, and the President, Surat District Congress Committee the following telegrams that will tell their own tales.

To,

MAHATMA GANDHI,

"Picketers coercing to seal foreign stock preventing customers from purchasing even any kind of Swadesh cloth to bring about submission by economic starvation through stoppage of entire sale. Does above fall within limitations set by you Pray enlighten." (7-5-31).

To, The Secretary Gujarat Prantik Congress Committee and The President Surat District Congress Committee.

"Picketers coercing to seal foreign stock preventing customers from purchasing even any kind of Swadeshi cloth to bring about submission by economic starvation through stoppage of entire sale Does above represent your plan and policy Kindly reply." (7-5-31).

We uptill now have been favoured with a telegraphic reply only from the Secretary, Surat District Congress Committee. The telegram runs as follows:—

"Read telegram please get sealed foreign cloth first sales in Swadeshi cloth will be allowed after." (7-5-31).

How evasive the above reply is and how far it goes to betray autocracy pure and simple will be evident to the discerning public.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL PRANJIVANDAS,
Secretary,
Cloth Merchants' Association.
Bulsar, May 7.

CATHOLICS & THE PRESTS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the interest of Roman Catholics I crave for a little space in your popular and most widely read journal. I wish to make it clear, at the outset, that my purpose is not to criticise in any manner and ridicule the Roman Church. I am an ardent Catholic myself and so I have no other intention, but to point out to your Catholic readers how the priests neglect their duties so far as the money and property of the Church is concerned. There are some very illiterate people who really believe that it is a sin to find fault with priests, whether they are right or wrong. I am sorry I cannot follow their example.

It is the practice with the poor and illiterate Catholics to make bequests and benefactions to their Churches and in most cases this has been done through the persuasion of priests. When a person makes such bequests he does it with clear intention that the money will be utilized for a charitable purpose, and further he thinks that thereby it will be profitable to his soul. Everyone of course, knows that God does not require any money. There are some churches in Bombay which, I don't deny, are helping the poor people but in many cases they are not. They rather go in for an organ well worth Rs. 50,000 while the poor children of the parish are starving for want of food and education. It does not mean that they are using it for any bad purpose but what I mean to say is what is the necessity of buying such luxurious and costly things when the poor are starving. It is some years since people are petitioning the higher authorities of the Church regarding the management of Church properties, but to no purpose. They may be under the impression that the priests will never do anything wrong and the people are always mischievous.

I say that for the good of both the people and the Church something must be done to remove the present anomalous state of affairs. Not a single day passes without some sort of complaint about these things. For instance, the Catholics of Kurla have been petitioning the Archbishop of Bombay clamouring for some years to know the exact state of church finance, but nothing has been done or heard so far The Church wardens are not re-elected for the last 10 to 12 years although they are to stand for election, as per rule, once in every three years. This sort of affairs give rise to suspicion and unrest in the minds of the people. This is not a solitary instance, there are hundreds like it.

I therefore appeal to the authorities concerned to rise to the occasion and do something to remedy the present state of affairs and thus get long standing grievances redressed as early as possible. I also believe and hope still wiser counsel will prevail.—Yours, etc.,

"A PARISHIONER."

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

Grievances Of Agriculturists

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The advent of the new special municipality in this Vile Parle area has proved more of a burden than blessing at any rate to the poor Gavthan people.

There are four Gavthans in the area, the bulk of house-owners wherein are agriculturists. These were granted tax free lands by the Inamdar by way of encouraging them to establish in the Inam area and cultivate the lands. These houses are mostly in the form of small sheds built of stone and mud just suited to the requirements of the poor agriculturists. True that small and insignificant number of the present generation out of these agriculturists have bettered their condition by education and taken to lucrative employments, some of these have rebuilt their original sheds and are living therein in comfort, whilst a few others having their lands at the open border of Gavthan have even let their premises. But these are exceptions to the general rule.

Even Government took cognisance of the peculiar position and circumstances of the Gavthan people and in framing rules and regulations for the Notified Area Committee made separate regulations for Gavthan houses both in matters of assessment and buildings. The N. A. C. from time to time tried to enhance the assessment but the Collectors, who were the Chairmen in the preceding years listened to the representations of the Gavthan people and were satisfied only by raising half a rupee or a rupee here and there. During the regime of non-official Chairmen similar attempt was made but the same was dropped when it was found that there were no grounds justifying the enhancement. Lately, however, cattle sheds or farm huts farming the necessities of agriculture were taxed unjustly whilst exempting mall sheds outside the Gavthans from taxation.

Now this municipality that we are blessed with is composed mostly of Congress pledged elected members. Congress is with the agriculturists and evidently these laid aside their pledge the moment they came into power. There are two members representing the Gavthan but they, I learn, have not been consulted in the matter and as a result there is a wholesale increment in the Gavthan assessment. This blessed Municipality celebrated its inauguration by increasing the percentage of taxes despite protest from the whole town by popular representations, which were spurned by these boasting of democratic principles. And even that is proposed to be increased in geometrical progression by enhanced assessments. Considering the meagre services required in Gavthans and the small call on the Municipal revenue in consequence, I can safely say that on no account can the action of the Municipality be justified so far as Gavthans are concerned. Apparently the Municipality is actuated with the idea of making their mark by raising Vile Parle to the second rank in India after Bombay. But they forget the maxim "Cut your cloth according to your means" and go the reverse way of finding any how the means (even to the extent of fleecing) so that the coat may be a shining first class one.

The residents of the Gavthan areas and the Catholic Association here have sent a protest to the President; and all I can say is that if the Municipality does not drop the enhanced assessments, we shall have to approach Government with the prayer for excluding the Gavthans from the Municipal area and pray to God from saving us from such friends.—Yours, ect.,

"A VILE PARLE

A CALL TO LABOUR LEADERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent contribution of Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the eminent labour journalist, on the question of the Trade Union Movement in India reveals the real state of the present position of the Trade Union Movement and I appeal to those who are concerned in the welfare movement of the workers to go through and study the contribution and make amends in the methods of our working where we have failed in making the movement successful.

Let us now strive to reorganise the present Unions on the lines which will be in a reality a boon to those for whom the Trade Union Movement is meant—labourers and the masses.

I will be doing no wrong to any body if I summarise the ways and methods of our labour leaders.

The present labour leaderships lie in the following manners. The moderate and extremists.

The moderate section of the labour leaders are those who sit in the legislatures as the nominated representatives of the labourers and their services in the cause of the labourers is to indulge in the lengthy and fluent speeches on the platforms of legislatures and at times before the selected audience of the Second International. They are not known yet of doing any constructive work for the workers nor they have the desire of practising their own ideas expressed before their distinguished gatherings.

It is futile now to expect them to work for any constructive programme because of their easygoing life due to their big names and fame.

The extremist group of the labour leaders of the Trade Union Congress wants to make radical changes in the present system of the Government and so far they are good agitators and as such their work lies in agitating the labourers and masses for direct action. The Bombay general mill strike is an example of their successful agitation. But mere agitation without any constructive work does not serve any purpose of the workers and consequently the Trade Union movement is bound to suffer and the proof of this can be well supplied by the varying membership list of the Girni Kamgar Union of Bombay.

In the midst of this, there stands an unique and well organised Union, namely, the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad. The foreign visitors in this country have paid high tributes to its work. It is a model which should be copied by other Unions and I am sure if it is done so it will greatly help the cause of the workers.

If the labour leaders sincerely wish the betterment of the condition of masses and workers they should make attempts to remove illiteracy from the workers by opening night and adult schools for the workers and aim at the total prohibition work and thereby save the workers from moral degradation. The habit of intoxication has practically ruined the workers physically and morally. Such other items of welfare movement should be immediately taken up by those who desire "Labour Raj" instead of dabbling in lengthy speeches on the legislature on the platforms or fighting over the controversy of accepting second or third International.

Before I conclude I earnestly appeal to all concerned in the welfare movement of the working class to make the best use of the present time by engaging ourselves in constructive work and be fit to be worthy of Swaraj as promised by the Congress by its famous Declaration of Rights. The educated workers with moral feelings and higher culture can effectively attribute in converting any new constitution to "Labour Raj" Socialist Raj or whatever name you please.

Last but not the least I request to the labour leaders who are going to meet in Bombay on the 10th of May to pay their utmost attention on the important issue of constructive work while discussing the question of Unity among the rank of Trade Union Congress.—Yours, etc.,

VASANT.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

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THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

No Room For Die-Hardism Or Delay.

ROUND TABLE SETTLEMENT OR BREAKDOWN.

"If it be a just and reasonable demand," said Mr. Gladstone when he embarked on his great campaign for Home Rule, "we cannot hasten too soon to meet it, and we will not wait till the day of disaster, the day of difficulty, and I will add the day of dishonour to yield as we have so often yielded to necessity, that which we were unwilling to yield to justice."

The Government preoccupation with the all-important problem of India during the past year must be accepted as some excuse for the lack of a more constructive policy of home development such as was expected when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues took over the Liberal unemployment proposals.

(BY J. B. HOBMAN.)

The Round Table Conference was called to see if a way out could be found of the deadlock created through the boycott by Indian Nationalists of the Commisson which was appointed under statute to consider wider measurements of self-government for the Indian people. Such a step had been promised at the end of the Montague-Chelmsford scheme known as the dyarchy.

A mixed Commission of Indians and British representatives might have been appointed, but the late Lord Birkenhead saw fit only to appoint members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Sir John Simon then wisely suggested that the Commission should be assisted by an Indian advisory committee, but this failed to satisfy the extreme Nationalists represented by Mr. Gandhi, leader of the Indian Congress, which is the predominant political force in India.

Without the co-operation of the Congress no peace can be made In India, as it focuses the strong desire of the Hindu majority over 200,000,000 out of 300,000,000 for Swaraj, or Home Rule.

ROUND TABLE PROGRESS

The calling of a Round Table Conference in London of representatives of Moderate Hindus and Moslems and the Princes who govern one-fifth of the population, in two-thirds of the area of India was a happy inspiration. Although the Indian Congress did not send a delegation, the Conference was able to make much more progress than had been thought likely in clearing the ground for the establishment of an All-India Federation.

But the deadlock was only partly resolved by the agreement reached in broad outlines by the Round Table Conference in London, for Mr. Gandhi took the opportunity of stiffening the demand for bigger concessions by proclaiming a boycott on British goods and by placing himself at the head of a non-violent, non-co-operative moment, which unfortunately, turned into violence and eventually landed Mr. Gandhi into prison.

The Gandhi-ites emphasised the declaration made by the Viceroy that Dominion status was to be the ultimate goal of British rule in India. Thus the London delegates went back to India with their labours in danger through the wild ferment let loose by the Gandhi agitation. The blow at British trade especially at the trade of Lancashire, was most damaging, but this trade can never be put on a solid foundation again unless the connection between Englan dand India rests upon a better footing.

PERILS OF A BREAKDOWN.

A total breakdown in our relations with Indian Nationalism would be world-shattering event. The wreckage of such a disaster would preoccupy the attention of our statesmen for many years to come, and just when the economic situation at home is most critical.

The circumstances called loudly for three-party co-operation in this country in order to produce the right temper in India, and to give assurance that the greatest possible degree of self-government on a progressive basis toward Dominion status should be granted at the earliest date.

It was here that the discordant voice of "Die-hard" hostility in England intervened, when the situation in India actually seemed to be rounding the corner through the consultations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi.

Viscount Grey, voicing the general opinion of all sections of the progressive parties, has praised the statesmanlike handling of the Conference which produced so much preliminary agrement in India. The progress was notably helped on by the powerful support of Lord Reading and the other Liberal members of the Round Table.

It had been Mr. Baldwin's own Viceroy, Lord Irwin, who had made the declaration that Dominion status was the goal of our polley in India. It was Lord Irwin who, by his personal negotiations with Mr. Gandhi at the Viceregal Lodge, secured the compromise modifying the boycott of the sale of foreign cloth and the calling off of the non-cooperative movement which was spreading with such violence.

By this compromise Mr. Gandhi was enabled to secure the assent of the Congress to visit London in June as its sole delegate at the Round Table. But all three-party hopes waned when Mr. Baldwin held back from endorsing Lord Irwin's agreement with Mr. Gandhi, and wavered over his previous pledge that the Conservative Party could be trusted to implement the findings of the Round Table.

Mr. Churchill's breakway from the Conservative Party in order to give dramatic expression to die-hardism and Mr. Baldwin's partial surrender to the misgivings among his followers created consternation here and in India, although that consternation may have been softened by Mr. Baldwin's subsequent return to grace.

TRADE WILL FOLLOW GOODWILL.

Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill has a command of powerful rhetoric and has a considerable number of supporters belonging to that misguided school which believes that force must continue to be the main cement in holding together the heterogeneous elements of India.

These "Die-hard" politicians must be held in check at whatever cost if India is to be kept within the British Empire and if we are to promote prosperity, tolerance, and native contentment in India. It is the policy of these "Die-hards" to stress the safeguards out of all proportion to the value of a satisfactory settlement by consent which would go far to supply its own safeguards.

With regard to the control of finance, for example, it would always be in the interest of an Indian Federation to keep its obligations, because it would always need to secure financial assistance from outside. In one practical respect India is already a considerable self-responsible fiscal unit as it imposes tariffs on steel and textiles for the revenue and protective needs.

Our great trade interest, and particularly the interest of Lancashire, is that Anglo-Indian political relations should be put on such a reciprocal basis that commerce of all kinds will follow in the wake of friendliness and goodwill. There is no other way of helping trade.

HINDU-MOSLEM RIVALRY

The Hindu-Moslem problem is, the worst danger point in the situation, and Mr. Gandhi could be helpful here. This week the Attorney-General has found it necessary to warn the rival religious factions that an abiding settlement depends on their own willingness to find a way of living and working together in amity and tolerance. We have to help them to find safeguards for each other in this respect.

Nothing but evil can come of the frenzied and misguided efforts of "Die-hards" in the Press to twist this Hindu-Moslem conflict into an excuse for putting back the prospect of a satisfactory settlement between England and India.

The feud is age-long, and it has broken out in more startling fashion because both sides wish to strengthen their claims for bargaining purposes. The position of our Government should be that of an honest broker, and we can only act in that capacity so long as all shades of Indian politicians are satisfied that we honestly wish to grant the fullest measure of self-government to them.

Underneath all the dvisions of race and caste India has become a politically self-conscious community. Its leaders are determined to work out their own salvation under the Western system of managing their own affairs, for which the training of young Indian students in our universities has prepared them. Their power will be the parent of responsibility.

We may go back to the Simon Report for a true understanding of what all the politically self-cionscious elements of India are aming at. "The attitude an Indian takes up on any given matter," says the Report, "is largely governed by consideration of his self-respect. It is a great deal more than a personal feeling, it is the claim of the East for due recognition of status. . . . All alike are in sympathy with the demand for equal status with the European, and proclaim their belief in self-determination for India."

It is certain that a sudden change of Government in the direction of Conservatism, with its divided mind, while this problem is suspended in mid-air would have a most disturbing effect in India. All moderate opinion, which includes responsible-minded Anglo-Indian merchants, would be dismayed, while the ultra-Nationalists would be encouraged to preach the bad faith of England as a justification for a return to incendiary agitation. The reaction against British rule would be intensified by the fact that disappointment had succeeded expectation.

The delay in granting Home Rule to Ireland should serve as a warning against procrastination. The country must encourage the Government to go steadfastly forward with the negotiations which made such promising preliminary progress. The reassembling of the Conference in June, when Mr. Gandhi will be present as one of the primary figures, is the most vital point in all our politics.

Leaders of all parties should ponder well before taking any step likely to endanger the successful outcome of the greatest Imperial deliberation since the South African Settlement.—"Yorkshire Observer."

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"THE SHOWING"

—:o:—

A Silhouette Of Gandhiji

It is 6-30 of a February evening in old Delhi. There is a chill in the breeze. The swift darkness which mourns the passing of day, in the East, is upon us: and so grey that already men and women are ghosts moving in an unreal world. This is the hour which Gandhi, with the genius of an artist, has labelled his own. "Ashram" prayers first, and then —"the Showing."

Gandhi is in Delhi the guest of one of his disciples, Ansari the politician. He has just returned from one of his conversations with Lord Irwin, in New Delhi. His car has driven through a crowd of people, men and women who have stood for an hour or more, patiently awaiting his return. "He will eat, and then reward patience," say his messengers, the scouts, flitting about the garden in conventional khaki shorts and shirts, alert, and courteous, at every one's service. On one side of the Maison Ansari is a circular veranda abutting on a terraced garden—in itself a small if convenient auditorium. The garden is approached by steps, and the circular veranda is higher still—a kind of platform, with wings, right and left. Writes a correspondent in London "Times."

To this quiet place the scouts usher the waiting worshippers. All is decently done, and in order. On the "platform" a back row of political supporters, then a choir of women—women also in the wings: the men squatting on their haunches in the garden space below. Lights are dim above the "stage," all else falls off into darkness.

Now, a hush of expectancy—Gandhi enters, followed by his English disciple "Meraben," who carries his "ashan" (cushion), which she deposits in the middle of the "stage," forward. Gandhi seats himself, Meraben, the nearest devotee in attendance, just behind, a little to the right. The Gregorian chanting begins immediately. "Bhajans," verse from the Ramayana, songs of devotion from the ancient Sanskrit, rendered in Hindi. A woman sings a solo: the words of this last are alone distinguishable. "Oh Guru you are the true Guru, leave us not." You are left in doubt as to whether she is addressing God or Gandhi. The beseeching gets fainter and fainter. . . . The listener is lapped in Peace, almost drowses.

Then, a sudden brightening of the lights over Gandhi's head: he uncoils his legs . . . a gasp in the crowd.

"'Darshan'! the Showing!"

The men are on their faces, bundles of adoration breathing forth a kind of inarticulate ecstasy. A little old man with spindle legs is on his feet. He is dressed in a loin cloth and—concession to the cold—a white chudder about his shoulders. His head is bare: he holds himself hunch-backed, as if he were a little ashamed of this demonstration. He faces the men, and then turns to right and left, showing himself to the women.

His English disciple comes forward and falls at his feet. Gandhi turns to go within. The English disciple picks up his cushions and sandals, and follows him. . . . It is all over in a minute.

The crowd surges forward released from the spell—pushing to follow the adored one to sanctuary, talking and fighting one with the other, so that the curteous scouts have almost to use force. It was an amazing, unforgettable hypnotic interlude, "the Showing," for all the world like the mystic high service in a Continental Cathedral. And, curiously enough it is to this daily ritual that we must look for the maintenance of Gandhi's hold on his discipleship; it is the communication of the myth of the legendary "Mahatma," silhouetted against the background of a country's turmoil, to a following incapable of grasping the gospel of Gandhi the political Reformer.—The "Times."

IRISH FREE STATE APPEALS

—:o:—

Ex-Unionists' Deep Anxiety

DUBLIN, April 19.

During recent weeks the Irish Free State Government has been labouring to convert the British Government to its own view in the matter of Privy Council appeals. In effect, Mr. Cosgrave's Ministry has made such appeals by Free State citizens very difficult, but the right of appeal, subject to the Judicial Committee's consent, remains an integral part of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and of the Irish Free State constitution. At the last Imperial Conference the Irish Free State failed to win its case for the abolition of the Privy Council jurisdiction in the Dominions, and Mr. McGilligan has declared that his Government, undaunted by this defeat, will proceed now to take independent action in the Irish Free State Parliament. In other words, he indicates ministerial legislation for the removal of the right.

There is, however, from the Irish Free State Government's own point of view a grave—indeed probably insuperable—obstacle to such procedure. If Mr. Cosgrave's Government decides to tamper with one article of the Treaty, Mr. De Valera's party, if and when it takes office, will use that action as a precedent for the repeal of the whole Treaty. The Government is therefore striving to secure the British Government's assent to an agreed amendment of the Treaty on this particular point, and I learn that an early decision by the Cabinet is expected.

It is believed here that the Irish Free State Government bases its case on the alleged absence of any real demand for the retention of the right of appeal. The situation is being watched with much concern by the ex-Unionist minority, who, in fact, attach the utmost importance to the retention of the right of appeal. Their convictions have been made public on many occasions and were expressed some months ago in a strong statement by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin. In the first place they regard the right of appeal as a precious—because almost their last—link with the Crown. In the next place they value it as an all-important safeguard against possible injustice and oppression. They have no complaints on this score against the present Government, but future Free State Governments may be less friendly and less liberal. It is safe to say that this deep anxiety for the retention of the right of appeal is shared by at least 500,000 citizens of the Irish Free State.

EFFECT IN INDIA.

The Irish ex-Unionists feel that their claim for the retention of the King's prerogative has at this time a special significance for all the political parties in Great Britain. The success of the momentous experiment in India depends vitally on the sanctity of the promised safeguards. If it appears now that are essential terms of the Anglo-Irish settlement can be expunged, what likelihood is there that the safeguards of an Indian settlement will be more secure? Since Irish minorities hold that an Irish precedent of violation would be a heavy blow to the prospects of peace in India, they are very reluctant to believe that the British Government and Parliament will not protect their doubly guaranteed right of appeal to the King in Council.—"Times"

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY: Tuesday.

Mr. Sidhwa's lecture on "Parsis Under Swaraj," Blavatsky Lodge, 6-15 p.m., Mrs. Goshesp Captain presiding.

—:o:—

"PARSIS UNDER SWARAJ."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. R.K. Sidhwas, the General Secretary of the Karachi Congress, will speak on "Parsis Under Swaraj." Mrs. Goshesp Captain will preside.

—:o:—

KHOJA S. I. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual general meeting of the Khoja Shia Ishnaashri Volunteer Corps will be held on Sunday, (17th inst.) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Masjid Madresa when the changes in the Rules and Regulations and the appointment of the new Managing Committee will be made.

—:o:—

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A general meeting of this Board will be held to-morrow (Wednes-) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at its newly opened office (Baboo Genu Road, Swadeshi Market).

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING AT KURLA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Kurla, to-day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chuna Bhatty Maidan.

Sjts. S.K. Patil, Swami Anand, D.N. Wandrekar and G.D. Bhatt will address on "Work Before Us."

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STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 15th instant.

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B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

POLLING BOOTH FOR "A" WARD.

The polling booth for "A" Ward for the B.P.C.C. elections to be held on the 31st instant shall be Damodar Anandji House, 107, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, instead of the station previously announced.

THE DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

It has been decided to re-organise the Dadar Youth League. For this purpose a general meeting of the League will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. in Haroon Building, opposite B.B. & C.I. Rly. Station, Dadar.

FOUND ON CHOWPATTY SANDS.

A cheque for Rs. 1.500 on the Bank of Baroda. Ltd., issued in the name of Govindram Satyanarayan and a motor-driving license in the name of the same gentleman were found on the Chowpatty Sands by a gentleman who has handed over them to the Congress, for proper enquiry and disposal. The owner should call at the B.P.C.C. Office during the office hours and receive the things after satisfying as to his identity.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

A general meeting of the members of the Party will be held on Saturday, the 16th May, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Byculla, to elect office-bearers and to transact other items of business.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE RECEPTION COM. MEETING.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Third Session of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), in the office of the Conference (Ashoka Bldg., Princess St.) The Committee will elect the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretaries and the Treasurer of the Committee and appoint Sub-Committees for the immediate preparations of the Conference.

People of the States are requested to enlist themselves as members and attend this meeting in good numbers.

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GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day at 4 p.m.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

POOR RESPONSE.

(From A Correspondent).

An informal meeting of the Khilafatists of Bombay was held at the Khilafat House on Sunday night. Only twenty persons were present. Khilafatists are trying to collect funds for their forthcoming Conference. Khojas, Bohras and Memons are keeping aloof from the movement.

WAS CHARGE FIRED FROM GUN OR NOT?

Retired Subedar Opinion Sought In Chirner Firing Case.

Two clerks in the Mamlatdar's office at Panvel, a retired Subedar in the army and an armed constable were among the witnesses examined in the Chirner Firing case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana on Monday.

Raghunath Anant Bendre a clerk in the office of the Mamalatdar at Panvel deposed that he was present at the identification parade in the compound of the Mamalatdar Katchery and he took down the names of those who were identified by the witnesses.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE

Replying to Mr. Rege witness said that there were in all 100 persons present at the identification parade out of which 44 were accused.

Questioned by Mr. Damle witness said that the witnesses were asked to point out those persons who were present at the Chirner Satyagraha.

Asked by Mr. Karandikar witness said that he knew Mr. Vedhak. Mr. Bedekar accused No. 46 was identified by Shiva Patil. Witness further stated that he was a clerk in the Mamalatdar's office for nearly seven years. He learnt about the Mamlatdar's death at about 6-0 or 7-0 p. m. on September 25.

He was present at the funeral but he did not inquire from Ganpat, Mamlatdar's orderly as to how the death was caused.

CHARGE FIRED OR NOT.

Arjun Laxman Shiravde a pensioner Subedar of Panvel deposed that he had served in the army for thirty years. He was asked to give his opinion about a gun found by the Police whether a charge was shot from it or not. He examined it by first putting a piece of dry cloth and then a piece of wet cloth in the barrel of the gun and from that he could say that no shot could have been fired from that gun.

Replying to Mr. Karandikar witness admitted that his knowledge of fire arms was not fresh as it was some fifteen years ago that he used to handle fire arms. For the last five years he was drawing pension and before that when he was in the army he was attached to the clerical branch. He also said that he was on the war field for four years but he had never killed a man.

Replying to Mr. Rege witness said that he did not know when and where the rifle was found nor did he know in whose possession it was before it was brought to the witness for examination.

FURTHER WITNESSES.

Vithal Moreshwar Patkar was another clerk in the Mamlatdar's office who was tendered for cross-examination by the Prosecutor but the defence pleaders refused to ask any questions.

Ganpat Vishnu Joshi a merchant of the village Apta from where Mr. Bedekar the accused No. 46 comes deposed that he was present at a punch when Mr. Bedekar's house was searched.

Krishna Govind Dalvi an armed constable from Panvel who accompanied Mr. Patil's party then gave evidence but before his examination by the Prosecutor was completed the court rose for the day.

LIST OF INDIA'S PRISONERS

Sirdar Jamiat's Efforts To Launch Agitation.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Since the publication of the list of 24 Lahore and Burma conspiracy case prisoners still in jail, three prisoners Sirdars Sher Singh, Pokhar Singh and Nidhan Singh have been released by the Government. The cases of the remaining 21 have been submitted to the local Governments concerned and arrangements are being made for public agitation for their release.

A detailed list is under preparation for the prisoners convicted for War offences in War time, Martial Law, Ahmedabad Riots 1919 and several other similar cases and I appeal to different Congress Committees in the Districts to find out such cases from the local Jails and send their full details to me. A small commitee is being formed to put such cases before the Government, with a view to their immediate release.

CHEMBUR BOYCOTTS LIQUOR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The part played by Chembar in the Civil Disobedience movement is well known to all. Even Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was gratified so much so that he paid a special visit to Chembur as a mark of his appreciation of the work done by Chembur people. The liquor pecketing under the able leadership of Mrs. Lukmani and Sjt. Tabir Ali proved more than a success and the liquor shop keepers refused to bid in the last auction. The shops were, however, purchased by others by tenders. But these new shopkeepers are now in a fix and repent the blunder they have committed. In Chembur itself picketing is vigorously going on and there is no sale whatsoever. In Trombay the daily sales hardly amounts to eight annas or a rupee. In Mohul the licencee is in a fix. He has purchased the licence by tender, but he could not find a place to open the shop because none is prepared to rent him a house for opening the liquor shop. There is, therefore, no liquor shop in Mohul inspite of the license having been purchased.

Sjt. Jabir Ali has gone on a tour in Ahmednagar District with Sjts. Kher and S. Deo to do propaganda work among the Muhomedans.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

PUDUCOTTAH'S NEW MEASURE.

Giving Rights To Women.

MADRAS, May 11.

A measure of far-reaching importance designed to improve women's position in Hindu society in the State and place them on a footing of equality with men has been adopted by the Pudukottah Legislative Council by passing the Hindu Law Inheritance Amending Bill, introduced by Sjt. Sundaresa Iyer. The Bill, which was passed unanimously, includes "son's daughter, daughter's daughter and sister" among the heritable relations of a Hindu male.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE

An Appeal To Clerks.

Mr. A. Krishna Rao, Secretary of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Society writes:—

Is it not a phenomenon that we, the Salaried Employees, who are the intelligent and thinking section of workers, should be the least organised in these days of keen struggle for existence? The Industrial workers have within the last few years built up formidable organizations of their own and are every day securing concessions from their employers. However unsatisfactory the present conditions of Industrial workers may be, the fact remains that their condition today is far better than what it was some years ago, and not a small part of this improvement is the direct result of their organised efforts. But what is it with the Salaried Employees? "Retrenchment," "Reduction', "No leave," "No Promotion," these are the running comments exchanged amongst clerks. "Those old days are gone, Baba" is a typical comment usually expressed by the happiest amongst us. From the highest to the lowest, Salaried Employees find their lot changing from bad to worse, and unless we bestir ourselves before it is too late, remember brethren our lot would become unredeemable, you will be uncared for in the new order of things, your homes will be broken up and you will be a class of debtors wending your way to the Court of Insolvency.

CAN'T SIT IDLE.

Late as we are, we cannot sit idle for a moment longer, and it is in the fitness of things that this Conference has been organised. If the problems confronting labourers are many, the problems confronting us are numerous. This Conference may not be able to solve even one of our problems, it may take several years before we can achieve anything, but that should not prevent us from meeting in conferences and discussing and devising ways and means of improving our lot.

We, therefore, make this earnest appeal to all the Salaried Employees of Bombay to join the Conference in their thousands, throwing to the winds all their false pride or prestige or petty notions; Join the Reception Committee paying only Re. 1/- each or as Delegates paying only Ans. 4/- each and make the Conference a success. If you have your grievances, then come to the Conference and give expression to them so that others may know of them. If you have some ideas as how best to improve our lot, then come to the Conference and give us the benefit of your advice. And if you have no grievances or no ideas, still come to the Conference, hear of the grievances of your brother-employees and sympathise with them, hear the ideas of others and say whether they are workable or if you can improve them. It all costs so little.

For further particulars, please write to.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
The Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference.
C/o The Clerks' Union,
46, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
8th May, 1931.

MIDDLE CLASS UN- — EMPLOYMENT. —

Coming Conference To Ventilate Grievances.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference a fairly attended public meeting was held on Sunday at Parel, with Dr. G. Y. Chitnis in the chair. Many speakers spoke on the importance of the forthcoming conference. Mr. C. Mascarenas, the Secretary of the Conference deplored the unorganized state of the middle class salaried employees and emphasized the necessity of creating class consciousness and class solidarity. He dwelt on the unemployment problem and the drastic retrenchments carried on everywhere as a result of which the clerical class suffer much. Continuing the speaker said that after a lapse of 9 years the present conference is taking place and is fixed for the 1st week of June, the time and date of which will be announced later on.

REPRESENTATION IN R. T. C.

Mr S. A. Brelvi, the Editor of the Bombay Chronicle has been elected as the president of the conference. The objects of the conference said Mr. Mascarenas will be to organize the middle class salaried employees of different trades, to ventilate their grievances, to carry on an agitation for the removal of the grievances such as hours of work, scale of pay, leave etc., and to obtain redress. He expressed his view to amalgamate the Bombay organization with the All India Salaried Employees Federation whose office is at Calcutta.

The president in winding up the proceedings expressed his sympathy with the move; while he doubted whether the forth-coming conference would go a long way to redress all the grievances, he hoped it would, at least do something in the direction. He anticipated an insurrection of the exploited and pointed out such a crisis was inevitable as the exploitation of the vested interests is becoming more acute day by day.

"GENERAL" AVARI CONGRATULATED.

At a meeting of the Young Patriots' League, Bandra, Mr. R. D. Baliwala presiding the following resolution was adopted:—

"This meeting denounces the attitude of the C. P. Government in arresting General Avari and other lady workers of Nagpur in contravention of the Truce terms and considers the sentence passed on General Avari as savage and vindictive. The League offers its heart-felt congratulations to General Avari and hopes that his exemplary courage and tremendous self-sacrifice will serve as an inspiration to the youths to do their duty selflessly."

Mr. S. N. Natu, Fazul Hasan, Dastur H. Nagindas and others feelingly spoke about Avari's burning patriotism and hoped that he will be soon released.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S SPEECHES CONDEMNED

At an urgent meeting of the Bandra Youth League the following resolution moved by Mr. Fazul H. Vallibhoy and seconded by Mr. R. D. Baliwala was adopted:—

"This meeting of the Bandra Youth League, severely denounces the irresponsible utterances of Mr. Shaukat Ali at Bombay, Ajmer and other places as they are likely to disturb the harmonious and peaceful relations between the Hindus and Muslims, and appeals to the real leaders of the Muslim community to check the poisonious propaganda of Mr. Shaukat Ali and give a right lead to the community."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

The Officer's Training Camp conducted by the Hindustani Seva Dal at Borivli is progressing well. On Monday Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke to the cadets on "Currency and Exchange." Mr. V. V. Giri, who also visited the Camp spoke on "Labour Organisation" for about half an hour. Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. Kallappa of Kharagpur also visited the Camp. Both Mr. Giri and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta have promised to visit the Camp again and bive one or two more lectures on Labour problems. The visitors inspected the Camp and had their lunch.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the representative of Indian Labour at Geneva spoke on "Orpanisation of Labour" with a view to the establishment of Commonwealth of Socialist Republic of the World.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar of "Nawakal" will speak on "Mahatma Gandhi—the Soul of Satyagraha movement" to-day (Tuesday). Mr. P. R. Lele will speak on 'Indian Administration" in the night.

Lectures on important subjects are arranged daily so that political and economical knowledge can be imparted to the cadets.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

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RESULTS OF FINAL M.B.B.S. AND THIRD M.B.B.S. EXAMS

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

I—FINAL M. B. B S. EXAM

SECOND CLASS.

D S Alreja; C Bankat; S K Bhargava; D P Dumasia; B S Jirge; G K Kale; M N Kapileshwarkar; K R Kulkarni; M S M Mehta; D V Modak; M M Mulherkar; R I Munim; R M Nadkarni; C R Naidu; Violet Nazareth; M J Noor; O N Oza; D C P Pinto; J N Plaha; O D Popat; H N Sen; C R Shah; V K Shah; M R Vachha; V G Vohra.

PASS.

P V Deshmukh; T C M De Souza; K T Korke;; S Mazarelo (exempted from Midwifery); D. H. Mehta; T P Mehta; A Muhommad; D S Parchure; J M Purandare (exempted from Midwifery) S A Kabir; P K Pandit

THIRD M. B. B S. EXAM

SECOND CLASS.

L. T. Rajkondwar.

PASS.

R. B. Cama, (exempted from Medicine and Forensic Medicine). F N. Desai, (exempted from Medicine and Forensic Med cine).

A. A. Hakeem, (exmpted from Pathology Forensic and Preventive Medicine), V. G. Joshi, (exempted from Medicine and Forensic Medicine), G. K. Kale (exempted from Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, M. J. Mankar, (exempted from Medicine and Forensic Medicine), R. N. Mehta, (exempted from Pathology, Forensic Medicine), H. H. Merchant, (exempted from Medicine, Forensic and Preventive Medicine), M. S Rangnekar, (exempted from Medicine).

J. C. Shah, (exempted from Medicine), H. V. Upadhye, (exempted from Medicine), R. S. Alatekar, (exempted from Ophthalmology), R. M. Oka, (exempted from Ophthalmology).

V. V. Pradhan, (exempted from Midwifery and Ophthalmology).

PASSED IN GROUP A AND 5 SUBJECTS.

A K Banerjee.
A dos. S. Braganca.
M. Z. Mehra.
K. S. Panat.
Hannah S. Samsan.

PASSED IN GROUP B & 5 SUBJECTS.

H. A. Choksey.

PASSED IN GROUP 'A'.

S. S. Bidikar, (exempted from Ophthalmology), L R Changule, (exempted from Forenic Medicine) C R Henriques, M. D. Jadhav, W. T Kale.

R. S. Kapdi, (exempted from Pathology and Foreinsic and Preventive Medicine), V. N. Khadilkar, S V Mohile, (exempted from Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine), A. B. C. Noronha.

D. R. Surl, J. H. Vanarase, (exempted from Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine), M. Colaco, (exempted from Pathology) J. F. Dadrawala, (exempted from Forensic and Preventive Medicine), P. S. DeMello, C. A. Freitas, S. N. Garde, V. R. Ginde, A. Gomes.

S. N. Kawley, J. R. Paymaster, (exempted from Forensic Medicine), K. B. Pispati V. H. Purohit, (exempted from Forensic Medicine.)

S. A. Razvi, C. A. Rodrigues, R. A. Syed, C. G. Talwalker (exempted from Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine).

PASSED IN GROUP "B".

Daisy V. Gonsalves.
G. G. Patel.

C. P. Women's Conference.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, May 7.

At a special meeting of the Vanita Samaj held yesterday, it was resolved to hold a Mahakoshal (Hindustani C.P.) Provincial Women's Conference along with the Provincial Political Conference and Provincial Youth's Conference, during the first week of June.

A strong Reception Committee is going to be formed very shortly.

All important leaders of the province have been requested to send in as many lady delegates as possible.

Desh Sevikas are being enrolled vigorously. Brisk preparations are being made.

Second Criminal Sessions Adjourned

With the conclusion of the Kelewadi murder case, the second Criminal Sessions was adjourned to June 16, the date of reopening of the Bombay High Court, when the Bhushaval Trunk Murder case, the only one pending will come up before Mr. Justice Barlee, the presiding judge. The regular criminal sessions, however, will begin in the first week of July.

"TRIFLING WITH NATIONAL ACTIVITY"

—:o:—

Azad Pary's Unauthorised Attempts" At Starting Liquor-Shop Picketing In City

WARNING TO PUBLIC BY B. P. C. C.

"We Are Concerting Measures For Restarting Picketing", Say Genl. Secretaries

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following communique:—

"We are surprised to read, in this morning's papers, that a party which styles itself as the "Azad Party" has decided to begin picketing of wine shops. We take this early opportunity of warning the public of Bombay against the unauthorized attemp s on the part of individuals or the groups to trifle with the national activity of the highest importance. We do not believe for a moment that the Congress alone has got the monopoly of national activities, but in the interests of organisation and discipline it is absolutely necessary that a vital national activity like liquor picketing ought to be under the strict direction and direct control of the Congress. There is bound to be chaos and confusion when anybody and everybody begins to dabble in things like this. A powerful Congress organisation like the B.P.C.C. is functioning in the City to-day, and it is competent enough to conduct the national activities in the City. Persons who have chosen to call themselves "Azad Party" should have at least shown the ordinary courtesy to consult the B.P.C.C. before rushing to the Press and misguiding the public.

LIQUOR PICKETING.

As to liquor picketing, it is one of the most important activities of the Congress, and it ought to be conducted by the Congress Organisation. No party by whatever label it may advertise itself need bother itself about it, as long as the B.P.C.C. is functioning in this City. Looking to the vastness of liquor traffic in this city and the area over which it is spread, liquor picketing ought not to be treated either as a joke or a stunt. It is a problem of great importance, and it has always engaged the serious attention of the B.P.C.C. Only a few days back the B.P.C.C. circularised a letter to the Ward Congress Committees on this very subject, and invited comprehensive reports as to the number of shops in various Wards and other particulars about liquor picketing. As soon as these reports are received, the B.P.C.C. will settle its plans and keep them before the public.

To be effective, liquor picketing in the city ought to be uniform and simultaneous in all the Wards. Besides, it must be the whole-day and continuous picketing. At least a thousand volunteers are required for this purpose, and the B.P.C.C. is doing everything in its power to concert measures by which liquor picketing can be restarted in the city. We, therefore, warn the public that they should beware of persons and parties who take upon themselves the function of the Congress for reasons best known to themselves.

KELEWADI MURDER CASE JUDGEMENT.

All "Not Guilty" Of Murder

SIX YEARS' R. I. FOR CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

Kaleshah Kasamshah (32), Hamjadalli Taisanally (30), and Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Dawood (28) were convicted and sentenced to six years' R. I. on a charge of criminal conspiracy at the resumed hearing of the Kelewadi murder case on Monday before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The last two persons were further convicted on a charge of dacoity, while the first of its abetment. All the accused were found 'not guilty' on charge of dacoity with murder. Shamsuddin Shaikh Mahomed (31), the second accused in the case, was acquitted on all counts, so he and the approver (who was granted pardon) were ordered to be discharged forthwith by his Lordship. Babu Bengali, Karim, and Mir Zaman Sher Zaman, the three accused alleged to be in conspiracy, are still absconding.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the four accused in the dock conspired on August 8, 1930 with the approver and the three absconding co-accused to commit a dacoity. The last seven persons, except the first one, who stayed at home on account of illness, robbed Mir Asgarali Mir Ali Mahomed of Rs. 20,000 and a few ornaments, and gagged his wife Janabai (who died of suffocation), to stop her from crying aloud before they escaped. The following day a report of the said dacoity was published in the newspapers. An acquaintance of some of the accused, getting suspicious, informed the police, as a result of which five persons were traced, arrested and brought down to Bombay.

They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, who committed four of them to the sessions on March 3, while the fifth one turned approver.

The four accused, in their statements to the Sessions Court, denied all charges and said they knew nothing of the matter.

The trial lasted for five working days during which 46 prosecution and 3 defence witnesses were examined, and in the course of the evidence, the tale of old currency notes which played the most important role, was narrated from beginning to end.

After hearing the arguments and the summing-up, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty as regards the first, third and the fourth accused on the first, second and the fourth charges as stated above.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. M. A. Somji represented the Crown, while Mr. M. S. Pandit with Mr. Row defended the accused on a Government brief.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE & NELLORE MUSLIM LEAGUE

—:o:—

Khwaja Mohiadeen Removes "Misunderstanding"

Khwaja Mohiadeen, Secretary, Nellore District Muslim League, writes:—

About the telegram sent by the Nellore District Muslim League to Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C., during the cession of the Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow, since it appears to have been misunderstood in certain quarters, I consider it my duty to publish the telegram and to explain its purport, below:

"Conference focussing attention exclusively Joint Electorate, ignoring fundamental safeguards, Jinnah's fourteen points. Pray press those points. Hope, deliberations based on realities."

It was sent in the name of Janab Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, in his capacity as President of the League, and not in his private capacity.

The object of the League was to impress upon the Conference the pressing need of focusing attention on all the 14 points formulated by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference as the League felt alarmed by the report that the controversy at the Conference in the main ranged round the question of Joint electorate. The League, therefore, desired, while exhorting the Conference to settle that question taking stock of the realities of the situation (not being led away by the mere shibboleths of the Nationalist camps) to impress upon the Conference the utmost necessity of bringing within the purview of its deliberations all the burning questions of the day epitomised in the well-known phrase "Jinnah's fourteen points." The League, while it is and has always been of the view that those points form the bedrock of Muslim National existence, in the future Indian polity, considers that in the event of the non-acceptance or variation of this minimum and unalterable unanimous demand of the Muslim community, the community will stand committed to the position taken at the present Delhi Conference, and will insist on the maintenance of the present system of separate electorate.

In conclusion, the League desires to make it unequivocally clear the League as well as its president have always been believers in and staunch supporters of the system of separate electorates in Legislatures, as well as in local bodies for Muslims and would accept any other arrangement only as a matter of an honourable compromise on the basis of the resolution taken at Delhi All Parties Muslim Conference.

"CHILDREN'S WEEK" IN TURKEY.

—:o:—

Preparations are being made in Turkey, writes a correspondent from Constantinople, for the "Children's Week," which will be celebrated in all Turkish towns with the programme observed last year.—"Muslim Outlook."

passed.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1931.

DANGEROUS DELAY.

Where there is no reliable news of a topical subject, there will be speculative gossip, and so it has been with the Round Table Conference. Though the greatest difficulty in the way of the Conference has been removed and it is to the advantage of Government themselves to expedite its future work, they seem to be in no haste to seize the now available but fleeting opportunity to bring the maximum number of interests round a common table in a spirit of trust and co-operation. May, the Government, who are after all the body to take the initiative in the conduct of the Conference at any stage, are apparently so unconcerned that they have not yet informed the public of anything about the future procedure of the Conference. As a result wild gossip is being indulged in about the future moves of Government and their supporters, and an atmosphere of distrust may soon be created which will hardly be helpful to the Conference when it is actually convened. Mahatma Gandhi, like the saint that he is, may go on trusting. But many other Congressmen have begun to ask if Government are content with marking time and waiting upon events, having once persuaded the Congress to suspend the campaign of civil disobedience.

As a number of leaders are expected to visit Simla this week, it may be inferred that some of them may have something to do with the R .T. Conference. Then there is the disclosure made by some enterprising pressman that the Government of India are about to issue some sort of communique about something connected with the Conference. We should be glad indeed to find the Government of India awake to their responsibilities. In any case, Gandhiji may be trusted to impress upon the Viceroy the supreme importance of expediting the work of the Conference. One of the pet excuses of those who do not like the prospect of the London Conference with the Congress inevitably dominating it and who, therefore, do everything possible to delay the Conference work is that some preliminaries about the communal and some other vital questions should be first decided by Indians themselves before the London Conference can usefully resume its work. The excuse, though plausible, is based on a fallacy. Many important questions about the future Government of India are interdependent, and can best be considered, almost simultaneously, though some of them outwardly appear to be details or preliminaries. However, in view of the different ways in which the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact regarding safeguards are interpreted by responsible men on either side, it is absolutely necessary for the Congress to be unequivocally reassured by the British Government that the proposed safeguards themselves—not merely the methods of implementing them—are open to reconsideration. Congress delegates going to England without such an unequivocal and authoritative assurance would be only going on a wild goose chase at a time and in circumstances when more profitable work could be done in India.

A special word needs to be said about the so-called preliminary settlement of the communal question. It would certainly be a great thing if that question could be solved as early as is physically possible. But if Gandhiji seriously means that he would not even leave India for the Conference till the whole minority problem is completely solved, we fear that he would unconsciously be helping those very persons who wish to postpone the Conference indefinitely and yet put the blame on Indians. Besides, his insistence may even stand in the way of a solution of the communal problem, as the chances of such a solution only in the midst of the Conference itself are not negligible. Need we repeat that the most effective method of speeding up the work of the R. T. Conference and making it wholly successful is to intensify the boycott of foreign cloth?

SABOO SIDDIK TRUST.

More than eleven years ago a munificent sum of money now amounting to about 20 lacs was donated and converted into a Trust by the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik. The object was to give ordinary and technical education free of charge to poor Muslim boys at a school that was to be built on some suitable site. In these eleven years all that the Trustees have done for the poor Muslims is that they have drawn up a "magnificent" scheme. It is a scheme for a Boarding school for giving educational training up to standard V, including manual training. It is designed to benefit no more than 50 boys. The site that the Trustees have selected, in their wisdom, is a few miles away from Muslim localities. And, worst of all, they would build not a school but palatial buildings of "cut stone" at a cost of about 5 lacs. An imposing building of 5 lacs to serve as an educational institution for 50 Muslim boys from amongst the poor would be a costly joke, cruel as well as in the worst of tastes. On the part of responsible men, entrusted with the task of administering funds left by a dead benefactor of the poor, it is a scandal and an outrage.

There are circumstances that seriously aggravate an indifference to public duty that is in itself nauseating. One of the Trustees, Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, offered, as late as 1927, an alternative scheme based on a correct and sympathetic grasp of the donor's desires. He suggested the construction of an ordinary day school—less appropriate to the highly developed aesthetic sense of some of the trustees but more in keeping with the spirit of the Trust—in a Muslim locality to enable poor boys who cannot afford the luxury of tram rides to attend it without inconvenience. And he concentrated more on the technical side of education for the very sufficient reason that free primary education is already offered by the Municipality. Under his scheme at least 250 artisans could be turned out every year to earn their living. It is not "Cut Stone" magnificence but it is certainly nobler in so far as it goes a long way to redeeming a very large number of poverty-stricken Muslim children—the main object of the donor.

Mr. Sheriff D. Canjee's scheme is, naturally, backed by experts, official and non-official, who are expected to know more about the subject than the estimable Trustees. Muslim public bodies as well as the masses—the real beneficiaries—have supported it. During the last four years, the Trustees have received innumerable requests to do their duty by the Trust and poor Muslims. They have invariably turned a deaf ear to all protests, entreaties and appeals. Their ideas of Trusteeship perhaps do not admit of any consideration for those who are deeply affected by the Trust. They seem to begin and end with architectural beauty and lavish waste of money without the least regard for returns. But we beseech them, in the name of public duty, to consider whether it is not monstrous that the Muslim community should cheerfully agree to the luxury of Trustees whose indifference to its needs is in danger of costing it no less than 20 lakhs of rupees. Would it be too much to ask them to spare themselves the trouble of doing something with which they seem to have neither cultural nor temperamental sympathy

THE MENACE IN SOUTH AFRICA

—:o:—

In an interview with the "Pretoria News" on the eve of his departure from South Africa to England, Mr. C. F. Andrews observed regarding the feeling about Indians there amongst the Whites: "I think on the whole the atmosphere has immensely improved. There is far greater respect for India as a great country which is engaged in gaining its freedom". Probably Mr. Andrews was led to notice this "immense" improvement because of the postponement by the Hertzog Government of the notorious Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill. But the statement made by Dr. Malan in the South African House of Assembly regarding this postponement has naturally evoked grave apprehensions amongst the Indian community. He said that the postponement was "at the request of the Government of India to enable it to be discussed at the proposed Round Table Conference which would be held in South Africa probably before the beginning of December with the object of reversing the Cape Town Agreement." This desire to reverse the Agreement does not, so far as we are aware, emanate from the Government of India. They know, in fact, that the Indian community in South Africa has, on the contrary, repeatedly emphasized that the Agreement does not need revision but straightforward implementing of its terms by the Hertzog Government.

If what appears to be extolled in the anti-Indian South African Press as a "concession" to the Indians in the matter of postponing the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill is only a prelude to a systematic effort on the part of the Hertzog Government to go back on the Agreement and initiate a policy which will squeeze the Indians out of the country, the latter will have to strain every nerve to agitate strongly against such a manoeuvre. At the forthcoming Conference they must make a strong and united demand that if the Cape Town Agreement is to be revised, the revision must be in the direction of enlarging its "uplift" clauses. It must assure them an honourable and progressive existence in the country of their adoption. They can count upon the support of their countrymen here in their demand and we expect the Government of India to stand by them in facing the new menace.

JUST DEMAND

—:o:—

At the meeting on Saturday of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rightly complained of the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in refusing to reply to the urgent reminders sent by the Council to them to let it know "whether they were prepared to appoint a Board of Conciliation forthwith to enable the Federation to determine its line of action in resisting the menace of retrenchment." Later in the evening a telegram from the Industries Department of the Government of India was read out to the meeting. It stated that Government were considering the Federation's application and that a reply would be sent early. We are unable to understand why the Government of India should adopt this hesitating attitude regarding the question of the establishment of a Conciliation Board. It is in their own interest that machinery should be created which would prove valuable in reconciling opposite points of view and making the employer understand and appreciate the difficulties of the employee.

RECREATION CONGRESS.

The National Recreation Association of America (315, Fourth Avenue, New York City) announces that an International Recreation Congress will be held at Los Angeles, California, U. S. A. from July 23rd to 29, 1932 under the Presidentship of Mr. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States. The aims and objects of the Congress are stated to be (1) to provide an international exchange of information and experience on play, recreation and the recreational use of leisure, to build interest and support for the movements in all countries, and to provide one further means of developing international good-will. The Congress is open to any Government, organisation or individual interested in the problem. We wholeheartedly agree with the organisers of the Congress in their view that recreation is an important human problem because it makes a definite contribution to education, character development, health and happiness. We trust the Congress will succeed in stimulating public interest in the duty of providing recreational facilities like playgrounds, parks, swimming baths, scout craft etc. The problem of providing such facilities in a terribly congested city like Bombay is naturally a very hard one, but for that very reason, the municipality and other authorities concerned should give their most serious consideration to the problem.

Trifles

—:o:—

Bhai Parmanand considers Gandhiji's offer as a "blank cheque to the Muslims." But Mr. Shaukat Ali refuses it as a "crossed" cheque.

* * * * *

In reply to an invitation from the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Dewan Chamanlal sent certain proposals for a united front and conjoint action. Looking to the Blavatsky Lodge incidents, I should think that the instructions arrived rather late.

* * * * *

Many hard things are said about the Punjab Governor's speech and even Lord Reading had to come out with apologetic explanation. Personally, I consider it indiscreet and unfortunate that Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency should choose "breaches" as the theme for opening a new bridge.

* * * * *

The following is from an A. P. telegram regarding Mr. Shaukat Ali's interview. He is reported to have said

"I have animal instinct which makes me understand mass psychology."

In spite of this report, I credit the Big Brother with human instinct which makes him err and err egregiously.

* * * * *

Speaking patronisingly of the Jewish settlers in Palestine, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The Jew at Tel-aviv had as much right to protection as the Mohammedan in Cawnpore." I have my own suspicions whether the Welsh wizard is having a dig at officialdom in Cawnpore. And has not the Hindu in Cawnpore also a "right to protection"?

* * * * *

According to the "Evening News" H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner is proceeding to Simla on Tuesday (to-day) and will return to Bombay on the 7th instant. I think they are attempting calender reform opposite Boribunder!

PARSEES AND NATIONALISM.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

(BY B. K. WADIA, M.A. (Columbia) B.SC. (Harvard.)

All around us to-day things are in a ferment. The peace and calm we knew some years ago is no more. Something strange, something new, comes up every day. Things seem to lost their bearings. The very atmosphere seems to quiver with unrest. We see terrible economic distress among our people. So many callings Parsees have been pursuing for generations are being destroyed. One sees the stirrings of a resurgent nationalism that is sweeping everything away from its path. All other feelings give way to a passionate desire for national liberation. This wider and deeper urge dwarfs the smaller, local, personal ones of clan and communal loyalties, and old habits and traditions. To our amazement we find, suddenly, without the least warning, that we are Indian above everything else and what we had believed, or had been led to believe, about our being foreigners and different was totally, utterly wrong. And the fierce light of these stirring days beats down upon our old faiths and beliefs to show how inadequate, childish, mistaken we have been. We believed in the superiority of Western ideals over those of the ancient land of India, but when they are put to a really searching test, they cannot stand the strain. We have lived in the naive faith—fostered by interested self-seekers,—that we had only to be loyal to the British and no harm would come to us. The British Government, we assumed, was founded on justice and fair-play. Suddenly the stark reality descends upon us in the shape of 'lathi' blows and other incomprehensive phenomena, and our complaints receive a cynical response. If the disillusionment had not been so much of a shock, it would be comic. Fancy a community which considered itself enlightened and progressive living for three or four generations on the faith that it had only to be loyal, and do nothing, to be happy. We now know that the disillusionment is complete. And with it comes the realisation that those on whom we relied for guidance—the self-constituted leaders of our community—misled us. Many thinking Parsees have found their whole universe fall with a crash and they do not know which way to turn. There is no doubt that the community, as a whole, feels bewildered and helpless. It must have a new philosophy of life to build upon. To drift helplessly will complicate matters still further. We have come to a pass when things cannot improve by being left to themselves. Many of the timid say, there is no hope!—and resigns themselves to fate. And some bury their heads in the sand and refuse to admit there is anything wrong. We cannot allow such an unhealthy state of affairs to continue. Every body feels that there is something awry. Why not go down to the roots of our beliefs and find out how far they are suitable for to-day and to-morrow? If we know why and where we went wrong in the past, we can study our problem further and build up a system of life that is adequate to our needs and desires. Since we have borrowed so copiously, so unthinkingly, from our rulers, let us try to understand British ways in India, as the starting point for our investigations.

JUST DRIFTED INTO IMITATING THEM.

We did not adopt British ways of life, standards, ideals and modes of thought after a thorough investigation, exhaustive tests, or a comparison with other suitable systems. We somehow drifted into them till their glamour became overpowering and we threw almost everything overboard to stock ourselves with them. They were the ideas of the rulers and had their political prestige behind them. It was seen that they brought economic prosperity to their owners. They had the glitter of novelty to persuade us. And in the beginning, be it said to their credit, they brought in considerable social freedom, and led to paths of enlightenment. I think, another very strong appeal they made was that through their instrumentality many harmful and obsolete social practices could be got rid of. They opened avenues to a whole new world with its stimulating contacts. Anything that made one acquainted with the civilization of Europe was certainly an acquisition. They changed our whole outlook on life and made new demands on our intelligence. But, this was not all. It was not a steady and gradual progress towards something known to be desirable. In our generation it was mere imitation. It became fashionable to be Anglicized and the crowd followed those who were considered leaders. It was then that the mad and dangerous rush began. It was then the Parsees discovered that they were not Indian and that the British were superior to Indians. I have indicated above that everything we took over was not harmful. Much of it was very stimulating, and it was inevitable that we should form contacts with the West and learn something of what it could teach us. Our mistakes were in the ways we made the contacts, the people from whom we borrowed, the pace we set, and, above all, the failure to adapt and assimilate what was taken over, to our needs and capacities. The terrible failure we have made of the whole business is not to be wondered at when we consider that we tried to be good copies of an alien exploitive system, which dominated and ruled us. The Japanese have avoided many of our mistakes, because they were masters of their own homes. A description of a few underlying concepts behind the British system in India will clarify issues.

PRESTIGE.

Prestige is a very important matter to every ruling class. They can stake an ethical claim to rulership only on the basis of their superiority over the ruled. Therefore, a foreign government always works to disparage and depreciate the culture and standards of the ruled. And one way to do this is to show how different their own standards and behaviour are. The ruling race, therefore, attempts to create an exact duplicate of its own society and institutions within the subject land. Prestige prevents any compromise with the habits and customs of the ruled and hence there is no adaptation to the needs of a local situation. This will show how rigid and unsuited the majority of British habits and modes of life are to the climate and general environment of India. It is easy to see how expensive a British mode of life in India would be, since most of the objects used have to be imported, and to make that worse, imported from a wealthy country to a very poor one. Prestige demands a levish scale of expenditure to impress those governed. This was aggravated by British snobbishness. Those who came to India were certainly not well-off, as a rule, in England, and so they had to vie with the highest classes in England in an extravagant style of living to prove they were as wealthy as the best. That is not so difficult for people who are all-powerful over a subject land and can utilise its wealth to serve their whims. Add to this, the unhatural and brutalizing conditions of always posing as perfect and infallible beings before those who have to be servile to be near them, and we have a clear picture of Anglo-Indian life.

OUR FAILURE.

This was the model we set before us to imitate. And let us not disguise the fact from ourselves that we have failed hopelessly. To the extent that we have become Anglicized we are out of harmony with our environment. As a community, we have set up a standard of life that is too extravagant for our means. With only a faulty—I might say utterly bad—educational system, and practically no vocational training, with poor opportunities open for a career we have tried to live as lavishly as our masters. We never stopped to think that we did not have the wealth of a conquered country to support us, but on the contrary, had to pay heavy taxes for their benefit. I say again, that we have tried to lead a false life highly unsuited to us. The British in India were continuing the habits they had acquired since infancy. We have tried to live according to a standard that forms no part of our culture. We make all the blunders of imitators and suffer all the strains and stresses of fitting outselves into a cast-iron mold. That has resulted in two serious maladjustments. Those who imitate most successfully are naturally thought superior, and, for the privilege of looking down upon less successful or more recent imitators, they have to pay the price of toadying to to the ruling race and flattering them on every suitable occasion. Due to this many of the Parsis to-day show a particularly unedifying type of type of snobbery. That is not surprising when we think of the attributes of the Anglo-Indian mind. The second maladjustment is the inferiority complex, induced by the constant dread of making some blunder and being considered "vulgar" and "uncultured" or "ill-mannered". Everyone must be familiar with the envy, jealousy, heart-burning, and arrogance and contempt that are the product of this state of things. Perhaps, they account for much of the love of display so commonly found.

BORROWING THE EXTERNALS.

We have tried to be British without understanding anything about the background of the British spirit. I shall not use the inappropriate word "European" here. That it is used so frequently shows how very ignorant we are of European culture. But, let me repeat, that we have borrowed the external forms of Bri-

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Dangers Of Freedom.

Readers are not unfamiliar with the name of Sir Ernest Petter, who made recently a gallant effort to save St. George's and through St. George's the whole of the British Empire from "Gandhi". But the loss of St. Georg's has left him undaunted. He has, therefore, written a letter to the "Morning Post" demanding immediate appropriate action by the Tories. For, "it is an absolute certainty that, if the present Socialist policy is carried to its logical conclusion, British interests in India will go by the board, and India itself will become a centre of civil strife and massacres such as history has seldom recorded". So far as British interests—translated into ordinary and honest language "British interests" mean British Domination—are concerned, the menace to them is obvious. Nor, is the fear of "civil strife and massacres" to be ignored specially after the grave warning issued by Mr. Villiers who is going to mobilise—without none of the "hypocrisy of non-violence" —"Europeans-in-India" and the Mussalmans whose right to freedom he would rob and very kindly relieve them of 10 per cent of their representation. It is, therefore, clear that in the interests of India both Hindus and Muslims must remain chattels under the protecting wings of British Domination.

Foiled.

It was inevitable that the Monarchist elements in Spain should try to create difficulties for the Republican Government and desire to assess the strength of popular support for the idea of securing the return of Alfonso as King by holding demonstrations. But their tactics have failed. The anger of the crowd who suspected the Monarchist daily "A B C" of secreting a machine gun in its premises to repel possible attacks was quelled by the Minister of the Interior who assured the Republican demonstrators that the editor of the journal was under arrest. The policy of the Zamora administration has helped in securing confidence in the Republican regime even amongst those who may still wish for the retention of a Royal dynasty in the country. It has made no wholesale arrests while the release of General Berenguer is an excellent diplomatic 'coup'.

Separatists At Large.

The Muslim separatists of Allahabad, it will be recalled, had grave doubts regarding the desirability of Nationalist Muslims holding a meeting a few weeks ago. Whether it was due to these grave doubts or an earnest partiality for Law and Order, the poor public-spirited District Magistrate of Allahabad was compelled to suspend the freedom of speech and association under Section 144. Separatists called a public meeting on May 10. The Magistrate allowed it, and, further a posse of police was posted in the vicinity of the meeting place. We congratulate the separatists on their usual luck. But we wish we could congratulate them on their conduct. We grant that the presence of Nationalist Muslims must have been very inconvenient to them. We also grant that they were afraid lest their meeting might fail of its purpose—the shameless betrayal of Muslims. But to call a public meeting of Muslims and then deny opportunities to opponents constitutes an attitude the honesty of which is clearly questionable.

The Pandharpur Orphanage.

Elsewhere we publish an appeal made by the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay for funds in aid of the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum, managed by the Samaj. We most cordially endorse that appeal. The Samaj has conducted the institution for about fifty years with rare devotion and brought it from a humble beginning to its present position of one of the best Homes in India for forlorn women and children. The original small Foundling Home has now grown into 5 institutions as stated in the appeal. The Foundling Home has now 50 cradles and engages staff of 40 women workers. The Maternity Home admitted 106 women in the year 1929-30. Then there is the Orphanage, which brings up the foundlings born or reared in the Home and which has now on its roll about 40 boys and 40 girls. The Home for the Homeless is a Rescue Home for stranded women. The institution has also undertaken since 1922 the task of reclaiming widows convicted for infanticide. The Samaj now appeals to the public on behalf of the helpless, the distressed and the fallen to contribute to a fund of at least two lakhs of rupees to meet the current expenses and to carry out the most necessary building extensions and improvements. We trust the appeal will evoke a generous and ready response.

SPLENDID CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN AHMEDABAD

Vigorous Picketing Of Liquor Shops By Ladies

MERCHANTS' ASSURANCE NOT TO BUY FOREIGN CLOTH

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, May 10.

The thermometer goes up to nearly 110 degs in the shade and the heat wave is still on the increase. The mortality figures are high as usual. There were 241 deaths in the week that ended on Thursday last, consumption being responsible for 33 deaths.

Two important matters form the topic of the day in the city. One is the case in the court of the Session Judge, Mr. Davis, in which a Nadiad M. B. B. S. stands charged with abduction of and assault on a lady doctor. Mr. Davis and the assessors went to Nadiad on Friday last, to see the place where the offence is said to have been committed. The accused is defended by Mr. Talyarkhan from Bombay, and the hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

Another important topic is the question of gambling outside Lal-Darwaja. A company has come down here under the name of Western India Show for some six weeks past, and considerable gambling goes in the show every evening to the ruin of several youths of th city. Seeing the large profits of this company a local company has hired another plot near this Carnival and set up another show under the name of the Royal Fair. Complaints are raised against these shows but the police authorities have so far taken no action against the gambling going on in them. It seems that some police officers visited these places and after a look at the various shows asked the managers to close some stalls, but other things are allowed to go on without any let or hindrance. The public in general have raised a cry against these gambling houses; and it is hoped that the eyes of the authorities would be opened in a short time and gambling would be stopped.

"BIG BROTHER'S" USUAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali paid a visit to our city on Monday last. A good number of Mahomedans received him at the station, and he addressed a meeting of Mahomedans in the local Jumma Masjid, at night on Tuesday. He spoke against joint electorates and Congress activities. He advised Muslims to put on cloth manufactured by their co-religionists in India and to give up drinking and wasting money in dinner parties, dramas, etc. He also advised the youths to come out as volunteers to work for Islam. He left Ahmedabad the next day to visit other places in Gujarat. His visit does not seem to have roused much enthusiasm.

There have been prize distributions in several primary schools in the city. Two of these deserve some notice. In Nanabhai Rajaram Khadia Municipal School, No. 7, the Headmaster Mr. Gokuldas Kuberdas, who has been well known for his zeal amongst the trained teachers in municipality had arranged a small exhibition which proved very attrative. The dialogues also were instructive, and the whole programme was admirable. The Navi Gujarati Shala which is supported by funds raised from the public had its prize distribution on Sunday last. Sir Girjaprasad presided over the function, and in his presidential address advised young students to look after their studies, as well as health. He invited attention to the importance of physical exercise and of travelling and expressed his satisfaction with the working of the institution. This School was originally started by the efforts of Mr. Indulal Yagnik and was afterwards affiliated to the Vidyapith. Last year it was separated from the Vidyapith and is now conducted by a number of teachers who have undertaken to work as volunteers. Subscriptions are collected to run the institution. So far the school has shown good work.

G. P. SAMITI ELECTIONS.

The elections of the members of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti have gone on smoothly in Ahmedabad. There have been some complaints about these elections in Dhandhuka, Bulsar and Godhra; but on the whole deserving persons seem to have been elected and Congress organisations will now begin to function in all parts of Gujarat.

The local Swadeshi Prachar Samiti has been working hard to organise a Swadeshi exhibition. It had arranged to open the exhibition on the 15th inst., but the date has been changed on account of some unavoidable difficulties and the exhibition will be held on the 25th inst. and it will remain open till the 8th of June.

ADVANCE KHADDAR.

The local Labour Union has opened a Khadi Shop and the Municipality has given a shop, rent-free, to the Union. The opening ceremony was performed by Prof. A. B. Dhruva, who though not clad completely in Khadi, advocated the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth in the interest of the starving millions. Sjt. Shankerlal Banker in proposing the vote of thanks expressed the hope that Prof. Dhruva would in the near future use nothing but Khadi in his clothes.

CASTE DIINNER SENSATION.

A sensation was created in the Kadwa Patidar community on account of a dinner party. Some youths of the community had approached Sardar Vallabhbhai when he was in Ahmedabad last, and obtained his opinion that such dinners should be stopped. The arguments of these youths were not heeded and they therefore decided to have a three days' fast for purification. The dinner could not be stopped, but instead of four to five thousand persons that were expected to partake of the dinner, some seven to eight hundred only attended the feast, the others held aloof on account of the fasts of about a hundred youths of their community.

The Jains of the city celebrated the 400th anniversary of the Shetrunjaya hills on Friday. All important markets were closed and there was a procession and a big Jain feast.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

The Congress organisation in the city has been doing its work steadily. The Picketing Mandal and the foreign cloth boycott committee which are presided over by Mrs. Nandgavri Kanuga and Sharda Mehta respectively carry on their work all round. Miss Khurshed and Miss Mradula are busy picketing liquor shops in the district and foreign cloth shops in different parts of the city from day to day where the use of Khadi and giving up the use of foreign cloth are advocated. Most of the cloth merchants are prepared to give assurances that they would not purchase any more foreign cloth and some merchants have been successful in bringing out colours and designs on Indian cloth that would satisfy the tastes of their customers. It appears that the demand of foreign cloth in Ahmedabad will go down to a very great extent.

Mr. Harilal Nathabhai Parikh, a prominent member of the local bar has been suffering from some stomach trouble for a long time. It is understood he is proceeding to Vienna for treatment and his wife and nephew will accompany

Minority Question In India.

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REFERENCE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS URGED.

LAHORE, May 11.

The Frontier Province and Punjab Hindu Conference has passed the following resolution:—This Conference is opposed to separate electorate as it is incompatible with nationalism and democratic form of government. If open elections with joint electorate without reservation of seats for any community are introduced all over India this Conference will welcome this system of election in the interests of the nation as a whole. Failing the above, the Conference will be satisfied if a general rule is adopted for reserving seats for all minorities in each province on the basis of population or voting strength, whichever is favourable to them, with power to contest additional general seats in joint electorates. Failing these, the whole minority question should be referred to the League of Nations for a decision.

DELHI PACT ENDORSED

Other resolutions endorsed the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, demanded the inclusion of Sind and N.W.F.P. Hindu delegates at the second Round Table Conference and urged that in order to make reforms in the North Western Frontier Province workable and acceptable to Hindus, law and order in that province should be controlled by the central legislature and not by the local administration.

YOUTH CONFERENCE

A Youth Conference was also held here under the presidency of Dr. Moonje who exhorted the Indian youth to follow in the footsteps of heroes like Shivaji and Rana Pratap and to cherish the spirit of courage and energy of the people of Germany, Italy, France and England. He said that the Indian youth were not up to the standard of the European youth because of lack of military training.

Resolutions were passed expressing need for organising Hindu youths throughout India and urging Government to open military colleges.—A.P.

KARNATAK WOMEN'S SPLENDID WORK.

Copious Tributes At Mangalore.

(From Our Correspondent).
MANGALORE, May 11.

Mrs. Krishnabai Panjekar and Messrs. Meherally and Krishnarao Mudavedkar addressed a mass meeting under the Congress auspices, Mr. Karnad Sadashivarao presiding.

Mrs. Krishnabai spoke on the brilliant work turned out by Indian women in Bombay, Gujarat and North Karnatak. She appealed to women present there, to realise their responsibility in a greater degree than before in the immediate work before the country.

She further expatiated on the glorious sacrifices of women workers in face of police excesses and finally appealed to the ladies present to strengthen the hands of local Desh Sevikas in successfully carrying out and completing foreign cloth boycott in the District by picketing.

LIQUOR PICKETING.

Mr. Meherally spoke on the splendid awakening in the country under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and appealed to the large audience to enlist themselves as volunteers in large numbers for the purpose of picketing liquor shops throughout the District.

Mr. Sadashivrao explained how the Government of India and several Provincial Governments had gone against the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He specially emphasised the futility of minorities scrambling for safeguards by citing the examples of Sikhs, Parsis and Mussalmans in Bombay enjoying most honourable places of responsibility in the B.P.C.C., Bombay Corporation, Improvement Trust, Millowners' Association, etc., though these communities were in hope less minority in Bombay. He wound up by appealing to the audience, who consisted of Hindus, Christians and Mussalmans to join the Congress in large numbers and push forward the programme of work got ready by the District, Political and Youth Conferences.

Mr. Krishnarao, who spoke next referred to the splendid work done by Mangalore in the Civil Disobedience Movement last year and spoke in appreciative terms about the silent suffering of the volunteers in face of inhuman lathi charges inflicted on them by the Police.

PARSEES & NATIONALISM.

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(Continued from page 6.)

tish life without its vitalizing spirit, and even these, mostly second-hand from Anglo-India. This has brought about that depressing superficiality in ideas, language, manners and modes of living we see on every hand. How eager the Parsees are to speak English and yet the vast majority have no command over the language, many of them being incapable even of gramatically correct sentences. The want of good taste in dress and the crudeness that passes for manners is met with in every public place. "Period" furniture in Parsee households, of which they know nothing save the names, and the jumble of styles it leads to, would be laughable, if it was not so expensive and sometimes even ugly. I do not have the space to give examples of all these so I must pass on.

One factor of considerable importance the Parsees have not taken into account in their hurry to become Anglicized is that the British keep their ideas and standards of behaviour fresh through contacts with their homeland. Their children are invariably educated in England. We, on the contrary, have cut ourselves off from our cultural roots. We are nomads in our own land. We have no familiarity with the thought processes and traditions of our people. It can be truly said that we have no culture, for culture springs from the soil. It is a human soul's subtle reactions to the delicate and intangible emanations coming from the environment in its broadest sense. We have a veneer, a tinsel to show off our exterior, but as a community we have no culture. Culture can never be taken over wholesale. It is of slow, organic growth. Because of this our spiritual cravings have remained unsatisfied. So many Parsees will tell you that they feel a vague dissatisfaction, but do not know its cause.

This spiritual malaise accounts for the neurosis and unhappiness and their attendant illnesses that have become so common. And let there be no shirking the fact that all these are dangerously common in the community. Every psychologist who has studied conditions knows how frequent they are. Much of it is due to unrealized desires, and, often, they are unrealizable because of poverty, unsuitable social codes, bad bringing-up and similar conditions. I know young people, highly educated, according to our standards, living miserable existences in small out-of-the-way towns, because they cannnot have suitable social intercourse. There are no Parsees tround, the British community will not have them, and they cannot associate with the Hindus and Mahomedans, because they have so little in common with them, and have been brought up to look upon them as inferior.

(To Be Continued.)

KHATAU MILLS STRIKE

No Compromise Till Grievances Redressed

Volunteers wearing red colour badges picketed all the gates of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay, on Monday morning with a view to persuade the workers to continue the strike. A police party headed by a sergeant stood by but did not interfere with the picketing.

The uncompromising attitude of the strikers was voiced at a meeting held opposite the Byculla Fire Brigade which was attended by over a thousand workers. Messrs. Khandalkar and Sheikh, leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) exhorted the workers to continue the strike as long as their grievances were not redressed.

Messrs. Parulekar and Umar Tayab of the Bombay Textile Workers Union held another meeting of the spinners of the mill and passed resolutions demanding the redress of their grievances.

3,000 STRIKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT

(From A Correspondent).

The strike in the Khatau Makanji Mill is going on and they are determined to carry on the struggle till their demands are conceded by the management of the mill.

A meeting of the strikers was held in the open compound opposite the mill on Monday and vigorous speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kandalkar, Shaikh, Gaekwad, and other strike leaders exhorting the workers to continue the struggle.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

Vigorous picketing is maintained at all the gates of the mill.

WILL FOLLOW RED UNION.

Representatives of the Bombay Textile Union approached the strikers and offered to negotiate with the management. The strikers refused reaffirming their decision to follow the leadership of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). Attempts are being made by interested parties to induce the workrs to resume work.

PICKET ABUSED.

Mr. S. S. Nimbkar, brother of R. S. Nimbkar, who is one of the enthusiastic pickets, at the mill gates was abused by a sergeant at the mill gate.

WAS MR. RUIKAR ASSAULTED?

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas Says No.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the statement of some members of the G. I.P. Railymen's Union in connection with what happened at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday last, published in your issue of this morning, I find it stated that Mr. Ruikar was assaulted and that among others I would not raise my little finger to prevent this assault. I admit that I made no attempt to prevent an assault on Mr. Ruikar, but this was because no such assault took place or was witnessed by any one present. Throughout the period after Mr. Ruikar came forward till the dispersal of this meeting I was standing next to Mr. Ruikar and I say it emphatically that he was never assaulted. I might add that neither Mr. Ruikar nor his friends ever made a suggestion or a complaint to that effect while the meeting was in progress. Hours later at the meeting of the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation where the conduct of Mr. Ruikar and his friends was under consideration the story of the assault was first trotted out and flatly contradicted by all present.

Although Mr. Ruikar could have prevented the disturbance on the part of his followers at the very inception, he made not the slightest effort to do so; and later on when he came forward he did so to further incite his followers rather than to quiet them, for when I asked him to make an effort to stop the rowdyism, his only comment was that it must go on. His conduct at the time when one Mr. Waingankar was dragged down from beside him and belaboured by a large number of his followers was still more amazing. Not only did he make no effort to prevent the assault but when appealed to intervene he merely shrugged his shoulders and looked on with utter indifference. I must add that Mr. Khedgikar of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union did render some assistance to me to rescue the unfortunate victim from his insensate assaulters.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.
Bombay, May 11.

G. I. P' STAFF UNION CONFERENCE

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Ruikar And Others Blamed For "Unseemly Conduct."

Mr. V. V. Giri, the President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. S. C. Joshi, the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union have issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the incident at the Blavatsky Lodge:—

The statement of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union about the above incident published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th instant is a distorted version of the facts and even false in some material particulars. The occasion was the Fourth Annual Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and only the Delegates duly elected by the Unions affiliated to the Staff Union were entitled to take part in the proceedings. It was an occasion to take stock of the work done during the past year and to lay down a programme for the future work, and naturally the Chairman of the Reception Committee, who was the President of the Union, in reviewing the history of the past year had to refer to one of the most important incidents of the year, viz., the strike and its after-effects. As usual, invitations were sent to different Trade Unions and all those, who sympathised with and who were interested in the work of the Union, were expected to grace the occasion.

"UNSEEMLY CONDUCT."

Taking advantage of this opportunity, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union brought a number of men to the meeting and immediately a reference was made to the work done by Mr. S. C. Joshi in connection with the reinstatement of the strikers, a row was created by the men of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union under the leadership of Mr. Zulmiran Choudhury, an Office-Bearer of that Union. Mr. Ruikar was all along sitting on the platform near Mr. Jamnadas Mehta watching quietly the unseemly conduct and the quarrel started by his collegues.

It is untrue that neither Mr. Mehta nor Mr. Giri were controlling the meeting. Mr. Ruikar, after sometime, came forward in front of the President's table and began to create further trouble and would not listen to the requests made by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President. Without taking the permission of the President, he wanted to address the meeting. In the programme of the Conference circulated along with the invitations a special item was provided for the speeches of the distinguished visitors, and if Mr. Ruikar and his colleagues wanted to express their views on any matter, they could have obtained the permission from the President and in fact Mr. Giri definitely told several times that he would give permission to any person present there after the Presidential address was over; but Mr. Ruikar in defiance of this assurance wanted to address the meeting.

RUIKAR NOT ROUGHLY HANDLED.

It is not true that Mr. Ruikar's action was in response to the repeated appeals of the members of Staff Union. It was also equally untrue that Mr. Ruikar was roughly handled by the Staff Union people.

Mr. Ruikar's arrival before the President's table was a signal and encouragement for further rowdyism.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, after finishing his address, requested Mr. Giri, the President to deliver his address. Even supposing that Mr. Giri was not in the chair as alleged the Chairman of the Reception Committee ought to have been consulted before anybody could address the meeting. Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhury and others were all along shouting loudly that they would not allow the President to continue. Having created the disorder and indulging in violence and peace, it is a mockery to talk of the pledge of non-violence and peace.

WE DID NOT LEAVE THE HALL.

It is not true that the President and the organisers of the Conference left the Hall on account of the disorder. They continued to be in their seats in possession of the platform till 7 o'clock in the evening when the Secretary of the Hall said that the time for which they hired the Hall was over. In doing so they faced the full fury and abuses of Mr. Ruikar's followers, but they did this with a view to vindicate the right of public meeting and speech.

T. U. Leaders' Search For Unity Continues.

(Continued from page 8.)

though in his personal capacity. He and Mr. Ranadive, of course, strongly declared the impossibility of achieving unity unless it was on their own terms.

INTENSE EARNESTNESS.

Mr. N.M. Joshi as representing the Federation did not think that it was necessary to have perfect unity in the Trade Union Movement, but the majority of the delegates present were decisively of the opinion that not only unity was possible but that it was altogether essential if Trade Unionism was to be a living force in this country.

PEACE MANIFESTO OF G. K. U.

A manifesto issued by 9 Bombay Unions making suggestions for a unity platform was proposed, as a basis of unity subject to such modifications as the Conference would make. As the Conference was not in a position to make up its mind on that manifesto, it appointed a representative Committee including members from the Trade Union Federation, Unions attached to the Trade Union Congress and others to consider the said manifesto to invite opinions on it and to report to the Conference without lavoidable delay. There was intense earnestness amongst the overwhelming majority of delegates that unity must be striven for.

TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDE.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta gave a lie to the statement appearing in the "Evening News," that the prospects of unity were not bright and said that the Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose had addressed itself very earnestly to the task and it was a very hopeful augury for the success of the efforts of the Unity Conference. It must not, however, be imagined that they wanted unity at any price.

"We want a real unity and not a make-believe one. We want unity that will stand the test of realities," he added.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

The report of the Committee appointed on Sunday will only serve its purpose if it recognised that one central organisation of Labour can be accomplished if there is unity, both of principle and method. That point was fully recognised by every member of the Committee that was appointed on Sunday and it was also the dominant note of the majority of the speeches that were delivered at the Unity Conference. The delegates were opposed to having any organisations which would either accept the behests of an alien Government on the one hand, or foreign dictation on the other.

CLASS STRUGGLE.

Explaining the import of the acceptance by the Unity Conference of the first clause of the proposed unity platform, which recognises that a Trade Union is an organ of class struggle, Mr. Jamnadas said that what was meant by it was that class struggle was implicit in Capitalism, but that the means adopted to end the class-war were not to be necessarily violent.

Mr. N.M. Joshi opined that the gathering at the Unity Conference was fairly representative and the discussions were very useful. He had no doubt that if the discussions were carried on patiently there were good hopes for achieving unity at least among the major sections of the Trade Union Movement in this country. It was a great pity that the All-India Trade Union Congress was not represented at the Conference.

Mr. Giri concluded his remarks observing that the members, who attended the Conference fully felt that unity was in sight. In his recollection, the Conference was one of the unique and representative gathering of Trade Unions ever held in India.

WHAT HE SAID.

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Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

My attention has been drawn to a press report issued by the Hon. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and published in the issue of the 'Chronicle' dated 9th May 1931, in which I am alleged to have said at the Kalyan Meeting of the Staff Union that "as the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was going towards Moscow, no unification was possible between the two Unions." I refute the allegation.

What I said at Kalyan was a distinct contrast between the policies of the second and third International Federations and challenged Mr. Joshi to prove that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union had done any thing which was not in the interest of the G. I. P. workers or which directly or indirectly proved the influence of Moscow or any other Foreign organisation over the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union as alleged.

"WHAT IS CONGRESS DOING?" MR. BARRON ASKS MR. JOG AT CAWNPORE.

"If Police Had Been One Tenth As Active As During Civil Disobedience Movement!"

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, May 11.

The Congress Enquiry Committee examined Messrs. Raghubardayal, Bhalla, H. K. Chatterjee, Vikramajitsingh, H. M. Saddiq, E. V. David, Zakur Ali and G. G. Jog, Secretary, who thinks deliberations will be complete at the latest by the 15th instant.

PROCESSIONISTS WITH DEADLY WEAPONS.

Mr. G. G. Jog, ex-Dictator, stated that the success of the civil disobedience movement caused pain to the Muslim community. An anti-movement to counteract the civil disobedience movement was therefore started. Processions used to be taken out and provocative songs sung. Processionists armed with deadly weapons paraded the streets but local Government officials remained indifferent although carrying lathis, etc., was declared illegal. The Gandhi-Irwin agreement was taken by Muslims with ill grace. They thought Government had let them down.

SMALL BOYS START MISCHIEF.

On Maulana Mahomed Ali's death hartal was observed with a parade in the bazaar. Shopkeepers were dispersed by force by Muslim hooligans who obstructed vehicular traffic. Witness referred to events as witnessed by him. He and the kotwal approached the Tramway Company regarding the stoppage of trams. As there was great excitement Congress gave special instructions for not obstructing vehicular traffic. Small boys were obstructing vehicular traffic near Gilli's Bazaar Chowkie. He continued moving about till 1-30 p.m. when he learnt that a lathi fight had started at Mulganj.

Witness states he saw cows being beaten by Mahomedans with deadly weapons and lathis. They cried that Hindus were assaulting Mahomedans at Badshahinaka. Witness was assaulted when pacifying the crowd by Mahomedans. After going a few paces Muslims protected him between Chauk and Mulganj.

FALSE ALARM.

12 constables and one head constable were standing near Mulganj crossing. They were asked to disperse the crowd but they refused. Witness was attacked by three or four Muslims armed with lathis. He fell down after receiving four blows and six blows were given after that witness regained consciousness after 3 p.m. when he was informed that trouble had been caused by a constable in plain clothes who was followed by small boys from Badshahinaka. The constable reached Mulganj, gave a false alarm that Hindus were beating him. Witness who passed a sleepless night heard shouts of "Allah ho Akbar!" "Bajrang Bali Ki Jai!" throughout the night.

GOONDAS HAVE FREE PLAY.

Witness stated, all police force was concentrated at Meston Road leaving the outlying Mohalla unprotected. Goondas had free play for 48 hours. Improvement thereafter was due to exhaustion and segregation of badmashes who had absconded. And yet armed police had been posted at important places.

"WHAT IS CONGRESS DOING?"

Witness asserted had police been one tenth as active as they were during civil disobedience days the trouble would have been averted. During the first few hours no badmashes were arrested. For the first four days suggestions for rounding them up were thrown out by the authorities. No police escort was given to those doing rescue work. On one occasion when he asked for police escort, Mr. Barron said, "What is your Congress doing?" He told him that Congress was pacifying the people and trying to restore peace but the authorities were indifferent.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

American Cotton Markets.

Prices Steady On Unfavourable Crop Reports.

BEARS ARE PRINCIPAL BUYERS.

Ample Supplies Of Raw Cotton Tell.

The present steadiness in the prices of raw cotton is mainly due to short covering influenced by reports of unfavourable weather. This is nothing more than a natural reaction and short covering is likely to weaken the technical situation. Ample supplies of raw cotton are telling on the values and discourage any aggressive buying movement either by operators or trade. Prices may improve further in the near future but for a genuine buying movement there is the need of an irrepairable damage to the growing American crop.

Bombay, May 11.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying. Prices opened at a rise of 9 points and fluctuated within a range of 12 points. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quite and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.70c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 9 to 10 points. There was fair trade with local shorts covering and trade calling. The market closed steady at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 5.49 and sales amounted to 10.000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed 10 points higher with July 4.41 and October 4.51.

Egyptian Sakel futures advanced 16 to 10 points. The Alexandria market was steady and closed 25 points higher.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Rallies from the recent record low levels were prompted by reports of cold rains in the South, but appeared chiefly due to covering. Trade buying was also reported but the failure of any unfavourable features in the weather to stimulate a more aggressive demand had an unsettling effect on the general sentiment and fluctuations later were irregular.

Fertilizer tag sales for thirteen Southern States for the five months—December to April—show a decrease of 28.6 per cent. compared with last year. Further delays in farm work are reported owing to wet and low temperatures combined with the need for warm dry weather becoming more urgent.

Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Farm Board, has stated that private estimates of the reduction in acreage, ranging from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent., are probably about right and says that the important feature this season is a reduction in the use of fertiliser.

STATEMENT OF MR. STONE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:

Continuance of cool weather and rains is stimulating trade demand as shown by Liverpool sales but operators yet lack confidence to follow the advance in view of Farm Board's July holdings and uncertain American Security prices. Although cheap money-rates are likely to support Security prices on any set-back, until a decided trade revival is visible, no sustained improvement in Securities is looked for. According to Garside, the textile sales report is likely to be poor during last month, though American Mills Consumption will probably be maintained.

Mr. Stones, Chairman of the Farm Board is reported to have stated that a reduction of about 12½ per cent. in acreage is probably right and a reduction of about 30 per cent. in Fertilizer sales will be more important this season in view of last season'- 46 Million planted area having given a yield of 146 lbs. per acre on well cultivated land.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 10.19 plus .09; lowest 10.07 —.03.

N. Y. October Highest 10.56 (opening); lowest 10 43 (11-37 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

11-28 a.m.: While market showing better tendency see nothing in situation yet to warrant advancing markets. Should however sentiment turn, shortage of contracts would become acute. Think short interest New York considerable.

12-35 p.m.: New York cables: Textiles quiet steady. Market tone much improved, good support on all setback; further advance not unlikely. Advise buying on recessions.

Reuter's cable: New York 9th: New York market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable, Liverpool cables and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) eq. 5.40.

Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 193/- eq. 4.39.

Difference 101 pts. eq. Rs. 44/-.

New York July (Close) 10.12 eq. 5.06.

Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 193/- eq. 4.39.

Difference 67 pts. eq. Rs. 29/-.

Liverpool-New York: (At N. Y. Close and Liverpool due): July 68, Oct. 57 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton market technically strong at the moment, warm weather and sunshine needed but weather conditions will not be particularly important for some time yet. Piece goods market still shows no signs of improvement.

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod, Liverpool, cables:—

"Market showing greater resistance to decline, signs of trade confidence returning. No striking crop news."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

'Cotton Co-operatives selling July."

New York:—

"Cotton continues influenced by stock market; think irregularity may prevail pending progress crop."

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

It is reported that Germany is buying freely wheat in Winnipeg.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th April 1931:—

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	86,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.,	16,73,62,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,32,17,000
	21,59,99,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,07,96,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,61,80,000
Bills Discounted	45 61,000
Lands and Buildings	1,07,33,000
Sudries including Branch Adjustments	1,67,75,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	11,70,03,000
	21,59,99,000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £	sh.	p.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes)	100	10	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	61	10	0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0	12	0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0	4	6
Bengal Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	65	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	7	3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	6	9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	7	6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1	1	3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5	4	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	107	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0	16	2
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	1	3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 Debs.	81	0	0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0	2	0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	2	2	6
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1	12	3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	62	10	0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Deb.	96	10	0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1939/50	100	10	0

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATTISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

Bombay, May 8.

Receipts for week ending 7th May:—

	1931 Bales	1930 Bales
Bengals	5697	4443
Oomras	14998	24129
Dholleras	10959	6704
Broach	14532	3094
Southerns	12965	13306
Persians	—	—
Americans	9776	—
Egyptians	—	—
E. Africans	5055	2725
Other sorts	—	—
Total	73982	54401

Exports for week ending 7th May:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	6458
Continent	23476
China	25760
Japan	24737
Coast Ports	718
Total	81139

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	791
China, Japan and Cost Ports	18145
Total	26062

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th May:—

1930-31	2824351
1929-30	3001599

Exports from 1st Sep. to 7th May:—

1930-31	
United Kingdom	68315
Continent	422033
China	276310
Japan	1083027
Coast Ports	16814
U. S. A.	1439
Total	1868838

1929-30	
United Kingdom	71545
Continent	558832
China	303559
Japan	897867
Coast Ports	16241
U. S. A.	28819
Total	1877863

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 7th May 1931 148,052 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 7th May 1931 559,449 bales.

Same period last year 621,554 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th May 1931 991.504 bales.

Same time last 1,296.984 bales.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st August 1931 98173 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 7th May 1931 63910 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 34263 bales.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains.

Arrivals at the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Punjab-Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45

On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives 9 15

FIRST WOMAN PEER.

—:o:—

Hint To The Prime Minister

"NEXT HONOURS LIST"

The following resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the Women's Freedom League at Caxton Hall, Westminster:—

"We wish to remind the Prime Minister that the next Honours List will be a suitable occasion for the realisation of his hope of creating the first woman peer to take up her position in the House of Lords."

It was pointed out that before he became Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald said he would like to be the first Premier to create a woman peer. If he did so they would expect the new peer to take a seat in the House of Lords, and not merely to hold a meaningless title.

"A very determined attack is being made upon the whole position of women in the professional, business, and industrial world," said Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence in her presidential address to the Conference.

A new crisis had developed, she said, and there were many evidences at the present time that those forces which had always been hostile to women's advancement were mustering on a new front in formidable array. From day to day they were learning of new regulations against employment of married women, of new demands for unequal and inequitable scales of payment, of new legal enforcements of different minimum wage standards founded entirely on sex, of new restrictions on women's labour which tended to oust them from the industries in which those restrictions operated, of new refusals to admit women to positions which they had earned by their ability, and for which they had proved themselves eminently fitted.

We need not fear the issue," she said, "but we need to be very courageous, very dogged and persistent, in holding our ground until other recruits gather to our standard, as undoubtedly they will."

THE MOTHERS' DREAD.

Opinion in the trade unions at the present moment was definitely in favour of any legislation which tended to secure all available employment for men, and the political influence of the trade unions was very great, especially when the Labour Government was in power. So that in the present severe unemployment crisis any attack upon women's freedom to work for wages found a large measure of support in the organised Labour Party.

Then again, mothers of working-class families were living in constant dread of the husband and father losing his job, and naturally enough the immediate interest of their own children meant more to them than any other consideration whatever. It was extremely easy to represent to these working women that the presence of other women in the labour market was a danger to men, and that the quickest way to secure well-paid work for husband and father was to prevent other women from getting it.

Resolutions passed during the morning session included one moved by Miss F. Underwood, the secretary, stating that the conference considered the time had come for the London and Provincial Stock Exchanges to remove the ban on women as members.

LORD SINHA AND THE LORDS.

—:o:—

Taking His Seat Still "Remote"

SUCCESSION RIDDLE UNSOLVED.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, who succeeded to the barony over three years ago, is now in London, and this has given rise to the report that he is about to take his seat in the House of Lords.

This is not so. "I have come to London for a holiday, and shall be here during the season," Lord Sinha told the "Sunday Times" in mail week. "But there is no question of his now taking his seat as a peer of Parliament, and this visit, he said, has no connection with that "remote possibility."

The fact is that the technical difficulties which have hitherto prevented Lord Sinha from sitting in the House of Lords are still operative.

When a peerage comes by descent, legal succession must be proved, and the method of proof is production of certificates of the marriage of the new peer's parents and of his own birth. The first Lord Sinha, who died in 1927, was married in accordance with the rites of the Hindu religion, but there appears to be no certificates of the ceremony. Nor was the present peer's birth registered; indeed, when he was born in 1887, registration of births was not compulsory in India.

Nobody doubts that Lord Sinha is the rightful successor to the peerage, and it was suggested yesterday that the deadlock might be ended if he now made formal application for a writ of summons.

Announcement.

On account of the similarity of our firm names causing confusion in many ways

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.

have amicably arranged to change their firm name to

UNITED MOTORS (INDIA) LTD.

and under this new name will continue distributing Ford vehicles from their spacious and attractive show room at Hughes Road with Ford service at Colaba.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

Head Office for India, Burma & Ceylon: Commerce House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Assembly Plants.

BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • MADRAS • MULTAN.

DEPUTY JAILOR CHARGED

Alleged Murder Of Prisoner

MULTAN, May 7.

The case against Lala Bholanath, Deputy Jailor, Montgomery and six others has been transferred to the Court of Sardar Sewaram Singh, Sessions Judge, Multan under Sections 302 and 149, I.P.C. for the alleged murder of a convict named Noora by thrusting a tent-peg into his rectum.

Dr. Desraj, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Central Jail, Montgomery, who appeared as prosecution witness, deposed that whatever injuries he found by his observations, he noted down in his register. Subsequently when Major Sondhi came he informed him and further injuries were dictated by him. The Major took about half an hour to reach the hospital. The deceased was unconscious when he entered the hospital and he was passing blood from his rectum. He did not examine the anus. He had no talk with the Major regarding rectum. He never suggested him that the deceased's dying declaration should be taken. He did not accompany the Major to the spot where the deceased was assaulted. The 'post-mortem' examination was held in his presence. No weapon was produced in the hospital. He was not on good terms with Lala Bholanath, accused, but through the interference of Major Sondhi the differences were patched up. Lala Banarsidas, Assistant Jailor, Bikram Singh and other executive officials of the jail, were against him as he did not like to carry out their wishes. He was not on speaking terms with them. It was correct that his allowances were stopped for one month for unsatisfactory work. He felt that the allowance was stopped through the instigation of jail executive staff. None of the persons enquired from Noora about the occurrence as the condition of the deceased was precarious. Therefore, he did not allow anybody to go near him.—"Hindustan Times."

"TIGER OF VERSOVA" IN ARNALA.

(From A Correspondent.)

ARNALA, May 7.

Sjt. Pashya Govind Nakhava of Versowa arrived here this morning. He was received at Virar Station by Dr. Gulwankar, volunteer of the Virar Satyagraha Camp, and the prominent citizens of Virar and other local people.

At Arnola he was garlanded on behalf of the citizens. He was carried in a procession, which included a number of ladies to Dr. Galwanker Bungalow, where he discussed the question of liquor and foreign cloth boycott with many prominent local workers and Koli workers.

In the evening big meeting was held amidst his presidentship at Rama Mandir.

Sjt. Poshakaka urged the audience to prepare to work the future programme before the country and to use khaddar. Sjt. Sumant from Sholapur, said the day would come soon when India would stand among the free Nations of the world.

It was a shame that the drink evil still remained in spite of the sacrifices of so many patriotic workers. Joint a united front to the opponents, it was imperative to join Congress. He made a special appeal to women to come forward.

Certified by the The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee

PURE INDIAN Virginia CIGARETTES

SOLE AGENT: LALUBHAI JECHAND SHAH, 123, NAGDEVI ST. BOMBAY. 3.

The ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, Ltd.

TEA BUSINESS capitalised and nursed by Indians must be freed from the incubus of foreign control. We represent a group of SWADESHI Tea Gardens, some of us are sole proprietors of gardens. All patriotic TEA MERCHANTS, DEALERS & AGENTS could safely build up a really paying business with us now when a portion of the tea-production and sale has been nationalised by us with great difficulty. We handle HIGH GRADE TEAS offering highest commission and facilities. For Agentship of all grades address to:

30, GROSVENOR HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BURMA.

—:o:—

POONA, May 10.

Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Burma and Bengal and in North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in South-east Madras and in Kashmir. A western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair 1/4"; Akyab 3"; Victoria Point 2"; Bhamo 3/4"; Kyaukpyu and Mergui 1/2"; Myitkyina and Maymyo 1/4"; Cox's Bazaar, Narayanganj and Cherrapunjee 3"; Silchar, Chittagong and Mymensingh 2"; Sibsagar 1-1/2"; Dhubri, Burdwan and Shillong 1"; Gauhati and Begra 3/4"; Dibrugarh and Tezpur 1/4"; Cherat 1/2"; Kodaikanal 1" and Trichinopoly 1/2".

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Burma, Assam and Bengal. Scattered falls of rain are also likely along North-West Frontier and in Kashmir.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO JINNAH'S 14 POINTS

—:o:—

Resolution At Muslim Meeting

(From a Correspondent.)

LALAPUR, May 11.

A mass meeting of the Musalmans of Balapur was held yesterday. Khan Saheb Syed Mahmood Qadri Jagirdar presiding. A resolution supporting Mr. Jinnah's 14 points and advocating separate electorate was passed unanimously.

"BEAUTY LOTION"

A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.

It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2/- only per bottle.

Cash prize of Rs. 500/- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.

Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

ALLAHABAD AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

Indian Dairy Diploma.

Admission to the Indian Dairy Diploma course at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute will be in July this year instead of in October as formerly. The Imperial Dairy Expert has given his consent to this change, which is made in order to save students the necessity of waiting several months after the beginning of the educational year, and in order to make admission to this course coincide with that to the Intermediate course in Agriculture.

A FRIENDLY ADVICE FROM YOUR OLDEST FRIEND.

BUY

SWADESHI

—BUT DO NOT BE MISLED.—

There are no pure Swadeshi Rubberoid Waterproofs as yet in India.

BEWARE of PERISHED and DAMAGED GOODS.

Buy our German Make Waterproof Coats which are the best and cheapest in India.

From Rs. 6 to Rs. 35 each.

K. C. MARROTT, THE LARGEST IMPORTERS. 185-187, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Rai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA

—:o:—

"No Real Doubt As To Future".

WHEN ROUND TABLE IS RESUMED

A statement on the position in India and on the attitude of the European community was made in mail week to a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" by Mr. G. Villiers, President of the European Association of India.

"The association, the only official organisation of the non-official European community in India, is working in the closest co-operation with the chambers of commerce and with the European group in Delhi.

"People in London", Mr. Villiers said, "seem to have formed a totally erroneous and very dangerous and misleading opinion, both as to Gandhi personally, as to the position of the Congress delegates in the forthcoming reassembly of the Round Table Conference, as well as to the position of the Congress vis-a-vis India.

"There seems to be a general impression here to regard Gandhi as a saint, who, magnanimously allowing by gone to be by gone, is coming to London to settle the future constitution of India directly with the Prime Minister. Gandhi may or may not be a saint—but make no mistake about this—it is not as a saint, but as a politician, that, he is coming to England.

CAPTURING BRITISH TRADE.

"He comes as a politician with a very well-defined programme, which embraces, amongst other things, the intention of freeing India in the very near future from all effective British control; of maintaining the economic control of India, where, in fact, it has been during the past decade—in the hands of the Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners and of so moulding the future constitution of the country as shall enable certain Indians to expropriate what they fear their inability to acquire by fair trading competition—British trade.

"The Round Table Conference can only be resumed for the purpose of carrying on the work where it was left.

"The Congress as well as certain people over here, seem to think that its advent at the Round Table will have the effect of wipping out what was previously decided. Surely, unless the Conference as a whole decides to reconsider previous decisions, this cannot be.

"Why because one or two new delegates arrive upon the scene, should it be held that their belated advent shall override all the work that has already been done."

MOHAMMEDAN RESENTMENT.

"Moreover, it must never be forgotten that the Congress in no sense whatsoever can be said to represent India. I admit it is a large and important political party—but it is nothing more than that. To think otherwise is to ignore those Hindus who did attend the first session and who represent vast numbers of Hindus to ignore the 70,000,000 of Mohamedans—to ignore the princes, the depressed and other minority classes, and last, but by no manner of means least to ignore the British and the enormous interests which they represent.

Speaking of the Mohammedans Mr. Villiers remarked that there existed amongst them a firm conviction that the British Government had been "Hindooised" as well as a deep feeling of resentment at the effort which, in their view, was made to make them give up what was the very life-blood of their social religious, and political existence—the principle of communal electorates.

"No effort should be spared" declared Mr. Villiers, "and no opportunity be missed of reassuring them on both these points. The Mohammedans are a deeply loyal section of India, who fear that they have the same rights as the Hindus in the future government of the country, and they are not going to see themselves legislated out of those rights.

"Indeed, unless the announcement of the resumption of the Conference is so worded as to clear up these misapprehensions, I should not be in the least surprised to see the Mohammedans and others refusing further to participate."

Asked his opinion on the principles which had been decided upon at the Round Table Conference, Mr. Villiers said: "Generally speaking, the members of the European Association are staunchly behind their delegates in all that they agreed to. It is true that they would have preferred the principle of an irremovable executive but they realise that in the circumstances their delegates had no option but to agree.

"Moreover, the somewhat unlooked for, though very much hoped for, advent of the Indian Princes into the proposed federation made a no less than vast difference.

BRITISH NOT HATED.

"What we now want is that the autonomisation of the Provinces should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

"India," added Mr. Villiers, "does not hate the British. That has been one of the marked features of the past eighteen months her quarrel is with the Government. And although from time to time there have been sopradic manifestations of anti-British feeling, this has been purely the result of an artificially worked up "hymn of hate".

"This cannot last and is even now dying down. One of the most difficult things of recent months has been the discounting of the artificial atmosphere of hatred, and of keeping one's judgment of the future unclouded by it.

"We non-official British in India are firm believers in her future, and while resulting that we still have difficult and even dangerous times ahead of us, we have. I think no real doubts as to her future well being as a contended member of the British Empire. We seen no privileges, but merely stand, and intend to stand, by our rights as citizens having full equality of trading status such as are enjoyed by Indians in this country.—"Daily Telegraph."

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

—:o:—

Hindrance Of Tariff Walls

Dr. Alfons Paquet spoke on "The economic situation in Germany" at the Friends' Meeting-house Mount Street, Manchester in mail week. All the nations of the world, he said, were suffering some degree of crisis through difficulties of production and consumption, and these difficulties were particularly evident in the industrial countries of Western Europe. The bankruptcies, the failures, the deserted mansions and castles in this country were to be seen on a still greater scale in Germany, where the number of unemployed was nearly 5,000,000 and the seasonal demands for labour were not affecting that figure materially. Out of this came a feeling of unrest and uneasiness going deep in its effects, for the people were carrying all the burdens of the world economic crises and the burden of reparations.

To pay reparations they must export sometimes below world prices, for difficulties had increased every year since the war as the 36 or so new States tried to develop their own industries protecting them by Customs walls and making the exports of industrial countries increasingly difficult. Again, developments in Germany in the time of inflation were often in foreign hands. A great deal of interest yearly went abroad, making the formationof of new capital very, very slow. These payments of interest and of reparations together aggravated the normal economic difficulties and played a great part in the present situation.

Not only among the out-of-work working classes but among the middle classes there was this very real desperation. A clear picture of that was to be seen in the political situation with the splits in the middle-class parties. As for the Social Democratic party, it had done great work during the post-war difficulties; but it had lost its former revolutionary vim, and the Communist party and the National Socialist party with its military outward forms which appealed to the youths who did not know the war, were gaining, and this desperation was nothing the country toward one or the other party' "I am sad to say that many people in my country are speaking of war," said Dr. Paquet. Nobody wanted war except a few hotspurs. They spoke of it out of the depths o their desperation, and it was not France they though of but Poland. They wanted to settle the "Corridor" question. Lloyd George seriously warned his colleagues against taking more German subjects away from the German Government than could possibly be avoided but there was the "Corridor."

Dr. Paquet pressed the necessity of international co-operation to find new outlets for productive industry. The great time of technical invention seemed to be past, and the time of development and perfection was here. Development through international co-operative enterprise was essential. It was also essential that America should help Europe to help herself. Even Denmark was feeling the world difficulties and the repercussions of the Wall Street crash.

Answering questions, Dr. Paquet approved the Pan-Europe movement, but Britain and Russia were rather difficult. British statesmen seemed to make a difference between the insular European and the continental European he said being concerned with her Empire. He thought it was only a matter of time, however, before Great Britain would take a real and active part in Pan-Europa. The Soviet idea made Russia a greater problem. But the outstanding question of the moment was the relationships between France and Germany. Great developments would follow if these were right. On the Austro-German Customs Union proposals, Dr. Paquet said it was a step toward a greater European Customs Union. (Applause). They should be allowed to do their best in goodwill, for it was an attempt to make some contribution to the solution of European difficulties.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

—:o:—

(BY CHRISTIAN.)

The controversy on foreign missions has evoked bitter resentment and criticism on the part of certain missionaries. Rev. B. T. Badley, M.A., Missionary Bishop Methodist Episcopal Mission, in his speach at Hyderabad recently corroborated the press reports that Mr. Gandhi is of opinion that the intrusion of foreign missions is unnecessary and the oriental religions of India are quite adequate for India. Likewise many christians are distracted to a misconception and labouring under an impenetrable delusion. The question has risen to such a crisis that when asked by Mr. Somerville in the House of Commons, Mr. Benn assured that the matter would be considered at the resumed discussions giving special importance to it.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, has taken the opportune time to dis-illusion the public that Mr. Gandhi has a soft corner in his heart for religious toleration and that he is against the method of proselytising. He further stated that Nos. 3 and 9 of Mr. Gandhi's fundamental rights guaranteed religious freedom

Instead of investigating the root cause that necessitated Gandhiji to speak against the modern method of convertion, irresponsible people have resorted to beating-about-bush-method of argumentation, Mr. Gandhi is quite right when he said, "Conversion nowadays has become a matter of business..... conversion in the sense of self-purification and self-realisation is the crying need of the times." From this it is evident that he advocated for convertion and not the kind now in vogue.

Missionares are the Durus of Christians and they are said to be the followers of Christ. But it is a regrettable fact that they betray their own cause. It is time for clarifying Christianity. It has to be throughly revolutionised. The dangerous venom of modern civilization has been saturated into the purity of Christianity culminating in bad reputation. Indeed we need missionaries like Sadhu Sunder Singh who renounce the worldly pleasures, whose silent activity speaks eloquently and penetrates right into the remotest corner of the hardest heart. Christ had no roof to shelter, no automobiles to run about and no scientific methods of amusements to run about and no scientific methods of amusements to enjoy. He walked through all Palestine and from his pure heart fountains of sound doctrines drained like torrents. How far are our missionaries from Christ? Christianity a business! Yes Indeed!! Gandhiji is not for driving away the missionaries from India. In fact every missionary that thinks that he is not doing his duties in strict accordance with the doctrines of the Holy Bible must necessarily leave India on his own accord.

"Whatever we thing of Gandhi prophet and saint or clever politician he has shown to mankind the validity of another than the old method dealing between man and borther man—the method of the "sermon on the mount" said Doctor Joseph Wilson Cochran who spoke in a church on a palm Sunday service in America". He further said: "I have no mysterious notions about him as reincarnation. He is not a Christian in the accepted sense. But he is more Christ-like a thousand times more than most Christins I Know" according to Chicago "Tribune." Instances are not few to prove his Christ-like ways that have manifested. To think for a moment that such a personage denounces Christianity is myth, unwholesome, wild and baseless.

OLD-NEW-AND MIDDLE-AGED

—:o:—

Minnie Pallister writes in "New Leader"—

"You English are so fonny," said a Russian one day. "You nevair get excited." "Perhaps just one day for an election, or something; then it is all over." "Why," said I, "how often do you get excited in Russia?" "Ah", said he, with a wave of his slim, white, musician's hands, "in Russia we are excited 'ottery' day."

Judging from the ideas of other nations of what election excitement is, it seems that Englishmen do not know what excitement means, even on that "one day". Anything more decorous and tame than our municipal elections it would be difficult to find. The grave, staid helpers at the doors of the schools, the echoing corridors, the quiet politeness of the men overseeing the voting, the hushed whispers in which everybody talks while in, or near, the sacred voting chamber, are far more like a particularly solemn funeral than anything else.

Some earnest souls remain out of their beds and gather round the halls to await results. At Parliamentary elections thousands wait. There are cheers, there is enthusiasm. Some citizens get hoarse, but the number of citizens who are hoarse, the day after an election is negligible compared with those who are hoarse after a Cup-tie.

No guns, no shooting, no troops. If a member of any audience in a meeting at a hotly contested by-election gets a rude push, he brings an action for assault! Victor and defeated candidates compliment each other and compliment the officials. We are all very restrained, very reserved, very polite.

Purity in municipal administration does not lend itself to excitement. When a victory means endless opportunities for graft and almost limitless illegal gain, combined with immense power, the fight may well be bitter and unrestrained. When victory means only thankless drudgery, the ungrudging sacrifice of leisure with no reward, often even no gratitude, then municipal elections may well be sober affairs.

Honesty is apt to be unspectacular, as well as unremunerative.

Now, before the world has finished gaping at Chicago's amazing municipal affairs, the papers are aflame with headlines of the Spanish Republican successes.

Chicago the new, and Spain the old, both seething with excitement, both facing a fight with corruption, Chicago, in common with the rest of America, suffering from indigestion caused by suddenly acquired riches coming hard on the heels of a Spartan pioneer life. Spain suffering from too long an adherence to superstition and age-long tradition.

No two countries could be more unlike than stately, formal custom-ridden Spain and boisterous, callow America; yet there is a strange similarity. After all, the effects of eating an unripe plum are very much like those which follow the eating of one over-ripe. The weaknesses of immaturity bear a resemblance to the weaknesses of senility. If Chicago is suffering from the hot blood of adolescence, Spain is suffering from the hardened arteries of old age.

It is the art of good government to strike the happy medium between too little restraint and too much. A country too new, and a country too old, start their adjustments at opposite ends of the scale, and will probably, if they face their problems, meet in the middle. Meanwhile it is rather peaceful, just now, to live in a country which, after years of experiment, of struggle of ruthless pruning, has evolved a system of national and local government, which is singularly free from corruption, at any rate in its cruder manifestations.

Perhaps it is a good thing that the English do not get unduly excited, though it may be noted that it is possible to show an intelligent interest without excitement.

There is a danger that sobriety may deteriorate into apathy; that is the particular danger of middle-age.

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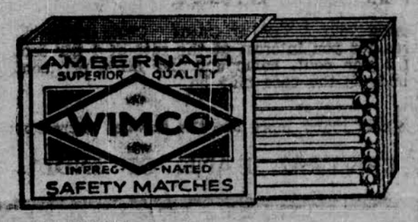

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LIFE: A Poem By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Besides these there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the Departmental Notes Section which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW. These include Literary, Educational, Legal, Personal, Political, Sport, General, Medical and Science sections. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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Dominion Status Impossible.

—:o:—

BRITAIN SHOULD NEVER LOSE CONTROL OF INDIAN ARMY.

(BY VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE.)

Gandhi is trying to bluff the British nation into believing that he represents India.

He imposed this fraud upon the ex-Viceroy. Lord Irwin received and consulted Gandhi. He neglected the leaders of other communities and groups of much greater importance. By his tame acceptance of Gandhi's pretentions the ex-Viceroy did more than anyone to raise the standing of this agitator in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen.

Gandhi and his group of noisy Nationalists have no right whatsoever to speak for India. The census returns show that beyond dispute.

Two great communities predominate in India—the Hindus and the Moslems. Religion is far from being their only ground of difference. In race, culture, and habits they are separated much more widely than any two nationalities of Europe. Between them exists what the Simon Report calls

"a basic opposition, manifesting itself at every turn in social custom and economic competition, as well as in mutual religious antipathy."

There was bitter hostility between Protestants and Catholics in Europe at the time of the Thirty Years' War. When the Protestant city of Magdeburg fell in 1631, its entire populaton of 40,000 people was massacred. As even more savage hatred prevails in India to-day between Hindu and Moslem.

The All-India Moslem Conference declared at Delhi a fortnight ago that "the wanton aggressiveness of the Hindus will lead to civil war."

CAWNPORE HORROR.

The terrible slaughter of Moslems by Hindus at Cawnpore last month entirely justifies this warning.

The full horror of the butchery was deliberately concealed in the official reports.

At first the numbers killed were "estimated" at 150 then at 250. Independent inquiries on the spot believe that at least 1,000 men, women, and children were done to death under atrocious circumstances.

Because Cawnpore Moslems would not join in public mourning for the executed Hindu murderer of a British officer, the Hindus locked whole families in their houses and burnt them alive, flung babies into cesspools, and cut the throats of every defenceless Moslem they would find.

Gandhi is a Hindu of the money-lending caste. He is scheming to come to the next Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of both Hindus and Moslems.

As Shaukat Ali, the Moslem leader, has declared, he is trying to split the Moslems in order to establish Hindu domination in India. The Moslem Conference has emphatically rejected the idea of being represented by a Hindu. They will send a separate delegation to remind our ignorant and unpractical politicians that Gandhi and the Hindus he claims to represent form no more than a bare majority of India's population.

THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

In British India, excluding the native States, there are 60,000,000 Moslems and 163,000,000 Hindus. But 44,000,000 of these Hindus, according to the Simon Report, belong to the class known as "'Untouchables.'

They are pariahs, rejected and despised by the Hindu community, who treat them far worse than any Englishman would treat his dog.

These poor wretches, because of some imaginary religious taint, must not touch the food or clothing of a Hindu; must not draw water from the same well, send their children to the same school, or seek justice in the same court. To accept Gandhi as the representative of the downtrodden "Untouchables" would be like receiving the Chief of the Ogpu as the spokesman of the convict-slaves in the Soviet timber forests.

The proportions of the chief native communities in British India are therefore as follows:

Hindus	119,000,000
Moslems	60,000,000
Untouchables	44,000,000
Indian Christians ...	2,750,000

It follows that Gandhi's aim is to put nearly 107,000,000 of various races and religions in British India under the tyranny of 119,000,000 Hindus.

The "Untouchables," if their outcast condition allowed them to know anything at all, would beg for the continuance of British rule, which is their only protection against the cold-blooded inhumanity of the Hindus. The native Christians know that a Hindu administration would be even harsher to them than to the "Untouchables". And the Muslims, though confident in their own physical superiority over the weedy Hindu race, realise that the success of Gandhi's schemes would reduce them to a minority always on the defensive against persecution.

MUSLIMS' FEAR.

The Special Correspondent of "The Times," a newspaper which has persistently defended the blunders of the Irwin policy, gave away the whole position in his despatch from Delhi of April 10.

"Men who have lived in India 20 add 30 years," he reports, "say that the feeling between Muslims and Hindus is the betterest in their experience. . . . 'The Muslims fear that Swaraj (self-rule) may mean Gandhi Raj, and that Gandhi Raj may mean a glorification of the Hindus."

Muslims and Hindus cannot be separated for purposes of self-government, as the Catholics of Southern Ireland were separated from the Protestants of Ulster. In the Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, Sind, and the North-West Frontier, the Muslims are in a slight majority, but throughout the rest of the Indian Peninsula they are inextricably mixed with the Hindus, and only the impartial control of British magistrates keeps the peace between the two religions.

The Hindu venerates the cow as sacred. The Muslim sacrifices cows on certain feasts. Muslim days of mourning clash with Hindu days of festivity. The beating of gongs in honour of the images in Hindu temples disturbs the public prayer to Allah in a near-by Muslim mosque.

Left to themselves the two communities would be instantly at each other's throats. The Cawnpore massacre was no isolated outbreak. Violent clashes are of almost daily occurrence. Lord Irwin in 1927 stated that during the previous 18 months 250 to 300 people had been killed, and over 2,500 injured, in Hindu-Muslim riots. With that sining sententiousness which enables him to gloss over the most unpleasant facts, he added the comment that "we have been forced to look upon the abyss of unchained human passion that lies too often beneath the surface of habit and law."

Gandhi himself has cynically said that when he has got the British Army out of India "a civil war may be necessary even if it means that one community disappears."

To discuss self-administration for India while this great cleavage cuts right across the life of the whole country is pure waste of time. To quote Lord Headley, a British convert to the Muslim faith: "Hindus and Muslims can never truly coalesce because their religions are as far apart as the Poles."

The Muslims will never consent even to the abolition of the present system of voting in separate communities at local elections. Their mistrust and dislike of their Hindu neighbours are unalterable.

A CRAZY POLICY.

These conditions make Dominion status impossible for India. For that status national unity is indispensable. This in turn implies the willing submission of the minority to the majority.

Such a condition of affairs is unthinkable to both Hindu and Muslim.

All these Commissions and Reports and Round Table Conferences are no more than sand castles, which the irresistible tide of racial prejudice will wash away. Yet it is on such frail foundations that some crazy sentimentalists in this country would have the future fortunes of both India and Britain rest.

Let us cease talking folly and face up to our responsibilities. Our duty in India is plain. It is to keep the peace within her frontiers and upon them.

No other nation in the world can fulfil that task. Posterity will regard it as the greatest mission of the British race. For close on two hundred years, at the cost of untold thousands of British lives lost by battle or disease, we have given to India internal and external security.

The British Army in India, and the Indian Army under its British officers, are the pillars upon which the great structure of civilisation we have raised there stands. Directly British defence and British control were withdrawn earnage and chaos would begin, and among the first throats to be cut would almost certainly be those of the mischievous agitators who, financed by native interests coveting our trade, are trying to bluff, blandish, and bully us out of India.—"Evening News."

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

—:o:—

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence And "New Crisis".

"A very determined attack is being made upon the whole position of women in the professional, business, and industrial world," said Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence in her presidential address at the twenty-four annual conference of the Women's Freedom League at Caxton Hall Westminster in mail week.

A new crisis had developed, she said, and there were many evidences that those forces which had always been hostile to women's advancement were mustering on a new front in formidable array.

The long period of world-wide unemployment had brought some very powerful allies, not fundamentally hostile to women's freedom to the side of the die-hard anti-feminists.

"It comes about that from day to day we are learning of new regulations against employment of married women, of new demands for unequal and inequitable scales of payment, of new legal enforcements of different minimum wage standards founded entirely on sex of new restrictions of women's labour which tend to oust them from the industries industries in which those restrictions operate of new refusals to admit women to positions which they have earned by their ability, and for which they have proved themselves eminently fitted.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY WANTED.

"The more completely successful the attack upon women's economic equality may appear to be, the more quickly will new recruits, both men and women, be brought to our side. We need not fear the issue, but we need to be very courageous, very dogged, and persistent, in holding our ground until other recruits gather to our standard, as undoubtedly they will.

"We believe that we are bound up in our struggle with the eternal principles of justice, and; if that is so, we are assured of ultimate victory."

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence also said that the trade unions, which were founded by men to defend men's interests, tended to regard women as new comers and interlopers in the employment market.

"Opinion in the trade unions at the present moment is definitely in favour of any legislation which tends to secure all available employment for men, and the political influence of the trade unions is very great, especially when the Labour Government is in power.

"So that in the present severe unemployment crisis any attack upon women's freedom to work for wages and more particularly any refusal to open to them the higher and more remunerative positions, finds a large measure of support in the organised Labour Party."

Among the resolutions passed was one stating that the conference considered the time had come for the London and provincial stock exchanges to remove the ban on women as members.

A further resolution declared it to be of vital importance to true progress that all avenues of promotion in all public services and businesses should be open to women equally with men.

WOMEN PEERS.

A message was sent from the conference to the Prime Minister reminding him that the next Honours List would be a suitable occasion for the realisation of his hope to create the first woman peer. It was pointed out that before he became Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald said he would like to be the first Premier to create a woman peer. If he did so they would expect the new peer to take a seat in the House of Lords, and not merely to hold a meaningless title.

HOAX ON UNEMPLOYED.

—:o:—

Men's Wasted Efforts On Huge River Boulders.

A hoax played upon unemployed men in the mining village of Page Bank, near Spennymoor, County Durham, was discovered in mail week.

Early in the week a mysterious stranger visited the village and took a list of all unemployed miners, from whom he selected about forty to commence work immediately upon road work. This involved the removal of huge boulders from the River Wear, near Sunderland Bridge, under the direction of their employer, who used the name of the surveyor of a local council as his authority.

The men removed many tons of boulders from the river to the supposed site of the works. They were engaged for two days, but on the third day they waited in vain for the man to appear.

The police were informed, and it was discovered that the stranger had even taken out insurance cards for the men.

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Clan Buchanan, Bennett, Liverpool.
C|o Durban, Edge, Liverpool.
Karanja, Fitzherbert, Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

May 11th

Carignano, Luciano, Kobe.
Chelse, Turner, Hamburg.

LOADING.

May 11th

Steamer Clan Buchanan for Dunkirk.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
S S C|o Eastbourne: The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Eastbourne arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.
S S Borneo Maru: The O S K Steamer Borneo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Gurna: The B I S N Coy's Steamer Gurna arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.
S S Jalaveera: The Scindia S N Coy's Steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Rasgoon, with a cargo of rice.
S S Clan Buchanan: The J F Coy's Steamer Clan Buchanan arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo
S S C|o Durban: The K N Coy's Steamer City of Durban arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 2 passengers.
S S Karanja: The B I S N Co's Steamer Karanja arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 168 passengers.
S S Chelsea: The G T Coy's Steamer Chelsea will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 11.

1 C|o Eastbourne, Calcutta, 15-5, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Macedonia, London, 16-5, M M & &o.
5 Carignano, Colombo, 11-5 L T M & Co.
7 Masula, Hull, 15-5, M M & Co.
8 Nuddea, NF, NF, M M & Co.
9 Hatipara, Karachi, 14-5, M M & Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar, 17-5, James Finlay & Co.
13 Kioto, Antwerp, N F, K Nixon
14 Tango Maru, Kobe, 14-5, N Y Kaisha.
15 Genova, Genoa, 19-5, L T & M S Co.
16 Chelsea, Antwerp, 12-5, Grahams Trading.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
3 Bankura, P Gulf, 13-5, M M & Co.
4 Varsava, Busrah, 15-5, M M & Co.
5 Sophia Maru, M Coast, 13-5, Merchant S N Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10|11 Jalasura, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
2|13 Guna, Bhavnagar, 13-5, M M & Co.
14 Havre Maru Japan, 16-5, O S Kaisha.
15 Janaki, M'Coast, 11-5, Malabar S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

H Strudsholm, M Coast, N F National S S Co.
M Shuja, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trenthank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F. F. Campbell.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Macedonie 16-5.31 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Potters, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PLYMOUTH

City of Eastbourne, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
Masula 14-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, NF, G T & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru 13-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Bearneo Maru, 24-5-31, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kioto, NF, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, 17-5-31, J F Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna 6-5-31 L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Juladuta, NF, S S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 13-5-31 M M & Co.
Varsova 15-3-31 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldis, NF, K N Co.
Bahadur, NF, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karoa 27-5-31 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Mocedonia P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Potter, L Edward Ltd.
City of Eastbourne, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, G T & Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Masula M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, J F C.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna L T Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldis, K N Co.
Bahadur, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Juladuta, S S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR DUREAN

Karo M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Bankura, M M & Co.
Varsova M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Arendskirk 8-5-31.
Kota Mteu 3-5-31.

BOATS OF 'A' COTTON OF

S S Neuenfels 9-5-31.
Bahaduri 9-5-31.
Havre Maru
Marwadi
Janabi
Vita

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 11.

S S Mirzapore, Agents: M M & Co., from Kobe:—255 cases glassware, 98 cases rubber goods, 74 cases canvas shoes, 10 cases camphor, 16 cases razor goods, and 50 cases cement.

From Shanghai:—72 cases art silks 10 cases art silk yarn, 21 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases tyes, 400 bags beans, and 277 bags tea.

From Hongkong:—305 pieces lumber, 2050 bags sugar and 1000 bags beans.

From Canton:—30 rases raw silk.

From Singapore:—1145 bags sago flour, 2212 bags rattan, 75 bags pine apples and 1984 pieres planks.

From Penang:—27 sases sago flour, 100 sases pearl tapioca, 22 rases gum benzamin, 211 bags betelnuts, 77 bags damar batu, and 1265 bales cotton.

From Australia:—530 cases tallow and 55 cases wool.

From Colombo:—233 bags tea, 45 bags fruits and 59 drdms lubricating oil.

S S Genova, Agents M Italina, from Genoa:—70 cases art silk, 189 cases spdn silk yarn, 982 cases art silk yarn, 200 cases slates, 174 cases cotton goods, 58 cases mercury, 57 cases vermouth and 42 cases congo red, 108 drums dyes, 117 drums chemicals. 50 cases gum st.rox. 50 cases milk. 72 cases mocaoroni, 1040 cases tiles and 30 cases colour.

From Naples:53 cases preserves, and 360 cases chemicals.

EXOPRTS.

S S Macedonia, for London:—175 bales hemp. M Nissim; 8 bales animal skin, K Lalbhai; 17 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai & Co; 4 bales animal skin, H Habibulla, 15 bales yarn Cotton and 70 cases bristles B P & Hayley Ltd; 2 bales woollen carpets, Flor & King Ltd; and 7 bales woollen carpets, D Yacobzadah.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts. ghatty turmeric, R S Tata & Co; 4000 cwts. castor seed, L Druffus and Co; 1000 cwts castor seed and 1000 cwts. ground nut Birla Bros.

S S Masula, for Dunkirk:—17 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons

S S Kioto, for Dunnirk:—1000 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—1947 cwts. ground nut oil cakes H Ramji and Co; and 34 bales cotton raw, Sam and Sons.

Sons; 2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Chelsea, for Hamburg:—600 cwts. joowar, R Ratilal & Co; and 3000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Patter, for Philadelphia:—21000 cwts. myrabollum, Kalyandas Bros.

S S City of Eastbourne, for New York:—75 cwts and 450 cwts gum koraya, P E Bros; and 210 cwts gum koraya, D Manji & Co.

For Boston:—100 cwts. gum ghatty, D Manji & Co; 76 bales wool raw, J Narain & Co.

S S Castalia, for Manchester:—120 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow:—1980 cwts musoor Ralli Bros.

S S Genova, for Genoa:—110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; and 220 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 2000 cwts groundnuts, H V Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Tango Maru, for Hongkong: 24cwts Fish bones, H A Mohmad & Sons; 42 cwts fish bones and 18 cwts shark fins, R Dhanji & Co; 7 cwts shark fins and 6 cwts fish bones C Nathoo.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Havre Maru, for Shanghai:—2501 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G Dossa & Co.

S S Mirzapore, for Kobe:—3000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

Fd. Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 11.

Following latest information is received by cable:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May s.4|7 3|8d. up 3|8d.
July s.4|7 5|8d. up 3|8d.
Oct. s.4|8 5|8d. up 1|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May dol. 82-5|8 unchanged.
July dol. 63-5|8 up 1-1|8.
Sept. dol. 63 up 3|4.

LONDON LINSEED.
May|June £8-11-3 unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10.82 down 5.
July 10.95 down 3.
Market barely steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sep.|Dec. Sh. 16|9d. down 1-1|2d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 122 up 3.
Sep. 130 up 2.
Dec. 138 up 2.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago).
"Prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports, unfavourable weather in North-West, covering by shorts and strength of Winnipeg markets."

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

	Last Week tons.	This Week. tons.
Shipment to the U. K.	10,100	11,500
Shipment to the Continent	3,000	8,000
Shipment to other Countries	9,100	5,100
Total Shipments during the week	28,200	24,000

LINSEED CABLE: (from London).
"Prices steady on insufficiency moisture Dakota but freer offerings from Canada and India check advance. Inactivity in Cake slackened Oil demand however Consumers running short stocks. Better Wheat Maize prices and Peso decline caused Argentine offerings small."

WHEAT CABLE: (from London).
"Visible supply reduction due large American shipments together unfavourable weather caused steadiness but prefer purchases only good set-backs".

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 11.

In sympathy steadier advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 193/- for Broach J/A. delivery. At this level there was heavy buying by professional operators and prices quickly advanced to Rs. 194/12. At this level the demand was satisfied and about 15,000 bales had changed hands. The market looked a quiet one at this level and later on prices weakened to Rs. 193/12 on selling by Japanese.

Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 4 points. Our market ruled quiet with scattered business.

Later advices from Liverpool were easy and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.
Broach A|M	185-8.
Broach J|A	192-8
New Broach A|M	708-12.
Oomra May	169
Oomra July	170-8.
New Oomra D|J	178
Bengal May	153-8.
Bengal July	152-8.

—:o:—

COTTON TRADERS.
Bombay, May 11.

Broach A|M	1,600	39,900
Bengal May	100	1,700
Oomra May	200	2,000
	To-day	Total

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 11.

May	132	0	0	—1.30
Aug.	128	2	0	—1.40
Nov.	124	10	0	—2.50

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 11.

187 Volkart Bros. Veraval 173 1/2
100 Volkart Bros. Veraval 174.
50 G. G. Kesha & Co., Barwaha 178.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Nandara 173.
125 G. G. Kesha & Co., Jamjodhpur 171.
65 Jamshed Mill Bhilwada 153.
100 A. Damodar Dharan Gaon 166.
100 A. Damodar Veraval 175.
100 A. Damodar Ranpur 180.
100 Mithabhai Mathoo Akola 175.
200 Toyomunkwak Verabal 165.
200 Viram Ludha Jambusar 192.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 11.

BENGAL—	
Superfine	165
Fine	160
F. G.	155
SIND-PUNJAB—	
Fine	160
F. G.	155
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	180|82
Nagpur Savner Fine	182|85
Yeotmal Fine	175|77
Arvi Fine	172|75
Amraoti Fine	170|72
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170|72
Mulkapdr Fine	165|68
Khandesh Fine	165|67
Muthia Fine	165|68
Muthia F. G.	155|58
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S|	180|82
Sailu F.G.G.S.	165|67
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175|77
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175|77
Indore Ujjain Fine	185|87
Broach Fine	187|90
Broach F. G.	185|87
Westerns M.G.	255|58
Compta Good	240
Jinja	305
Busoga	320

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. 9-5-31	This year
Khandesh	395	314,198
Central India	258	313,453
Barsi and Nagar	140	162,896
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110	80,977
Berar	514	557,259
Central Provinces	365	355,476
Total Oomras	1,782	1,784,259
Dholera	2,065	174,897
N.-W. Provinces	....	87,703
Rajputana	....	40,258
Sind-Punjab	100	112,208
Broach	819	266,206
Coompta & Dharwar	204	50,122
Westerns-Northerns	305	25,757
Cocoanada	....	24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	365	19,464
Persian	....	206
American	....	69,309
Egyptian & African	217	205,165
Somilia, Burma and other sorts	....	124
Total	5,857	2,835,702

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales. 1st Sept. to 7th May.

	9-5-31	This year
Europe	495	492,537
Japan & China	7,982	1,359,337
Coast Ports	....	16,814
Up-country by Rail	....	148,052
Afloat in harbour Europe, China & Japan	....	....
	....	25,062
Total	8,477	2,042,952

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

QUIET BUT FIRM TONE

Operators Awaiting Developments.

Bombay, May 11.

Following steady tone in raw cotton and better reports from cloth market were responsible for the steadiness showed by Mill shares to-day. The tone throughout the session was quiet but firm. The volume of business still continues restricted and operators are awaiting fresh developments. The outlook of the mill industry is satisfactory but at present the uncertainty of about the future trend of cotton prices is mainly responsible for lack of speculative enterprise. Tata Steel shares opened very steady but later on there was scattered long liquidation. Bombay Burma shares were quiet while Alcock experienced good demand.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 11.

Bombay Dyeing 693; 95; 94; 93
Century 241; 40
Colaba 105-10
Crescent 72
Fazul 391; 89; 90; 89
Indore 365; 64
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 368; 67
New Great 158; 53
Pearl 242; 45; 41-14
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 270; 68; 70
Burma 445; 47; 48
Hydro 106; 105-15; 6
Tram 115; 114-11
Deff. 278
Ord. 23-6; 12; 4; 2; 4; 2
Bundi 14-14
Indian 190; 88
Katni Ord. 171; 172
Alcock 201; 3

Bombay, May 11.

MILLS.

100 Ahm. Advance	300
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	693-2
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	240-10
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	367-8
100 Colaba	105-10
100 Coosta	147-8
100 Crescent	72-8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-0
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	387-12
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	364-6
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
100 Kasoorchand	8-6
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	143-2
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	575
1000 Manecki Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	565-0
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	153-12
100 New City	61-
250 Pabani	142-8
250 Pearl	240-10
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1875
250 Simplex	63-12
100 Swan	88-1
100 Swadeshi	270
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	577-
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-12
10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1060
500-125 Imperial Contr.	258-12
100-50 India	81-12
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-14
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian B.	187-12
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	106-4
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	172-8
10 Punjab P.	9-2
Punjab	8-5
100 Shahabad	153-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-10
200-100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	5-6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	116- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	501-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	106-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1103-12
100 Tata Power	43218

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	802
100 Amritsar Patti	113- 0
100 Central Provinces	78-4
100 Dho Barramati	81- 8
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Bhon.	60
500 Tapti Valley	635-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 Central India	0-14
10 Shivrajpur	13-2
100 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	80-4
50 Tata Steel D.	410-14
10 Tata Steel	23-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	203-2
200 Bom. Steam P.	201-2
200 Bom. Steam	100-4
50 Bom. Telephone	22-0
8s. Bib. B. Petrol	6-15-0
120 Bom. Burma Old	230-12
50 Bom. Burma New	100-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	123-12
10 Sodium	6-15-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	96-10-0
5 p.c. 1925-55 Tax Free	101-12-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1930-31	1929-30
U. S. Bales.		
Receipts to date 9-5-31	86,19,000	82,44,000
Receipts yesterday 9-5-31	7,000	9,000
Exports to date 9-5-31	61,43,000	63,65,000
Stock at Ports 8-5-31	34,23,000	16,40,000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-5-31	11,13,000	8,93,000
Stock at Liverpool 8-5-31	10,89,000	9,10,000
Visible Supply 8-5-31	67,32,000	39,13,000
Quantity in Sight 8-5-31	1,20,82,000	1,33,65,000
Quantity out of Sight 8-5-31	89,23,000	1,11,09,000

—:o:—

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, May 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd ,,	21	3	0
Silver, Ready	43	10	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	9	0
Silver, 2nd ,,	43	8	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 375 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 68 per ton.

—:o:—

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	3	15	0
Wheat Sept.	4	1	6
Linseed May	6	15	0
Linseed Sept.	6	15	0
Castorseed	6	12	0
Cottonseed	2	3	6
Groundnuts	6	0	0
Teelseed	8	2	0
Rapeseed	8	2	0
Mowraseed	5	4	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0
Castorseed	6	12	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	395
Central India	258
Barsi-Nugger	140
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110
Berar	514
Central Provinces	365
Dhollera	2,065
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	819
Compta-Dharwar	204
Westerns-Northerns	305
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	365
Egwptians	217
Cotton	5,857
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,156
Linseed	9,995
Gingellyseeds	436
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	193
Poppyseeds	35
Groundnuts	10,292
Castorseeds	5,859
Rice	8,422
Myrabollams	925
Cottonseeds	5,709
Gram	1,328
Joowar	5,073
Maize	6
Bajree	396
	Tons.
Coal	6

3ANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.
"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.
Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.
N. B.—Rs 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.
MANAGER,—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 73, LAHORE.

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JUPITER GENERAL .
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

"Policy Of Conciliation Not Tried Well"

—:o:—

DR. SATYAPAL'S REPLY TO PUNJAB GOVERNOR.

"Govt. Should Establish Contact With Congress."

... GLARING INSTANCES OF BREACH OF TRUCE ...

LAHORE, May 8.

Dr. Satyapal has issued the following statement:—

While examining the memorable speech, that the Governor of the Punjab made at a remote corner of this Province and before an audience which was not friendly to nationalist activities, I had requested the Government to give the names of the speakers from whose speeches. His Excellency had quoted scanty extracts. Since then I have made careful inquiries and I am in a position to definitely state that at no Congress meeting, in no Congress platform and by no Congressman has ever been made a speech inciting people to violence or asking them to break the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement.

The Congress stands pledged to faithfully observe the agreement and every Congressman, in spite of his conviction that the Punjab Government is not fully carrying out its obligations, is honestly striving to abide by the conditions mutually agreed upon. I shall make a present of a few glaring instances to His Excellency to substantiate my charge against the Punjab Government that it has so far failed to show any appreciable change of heart.

INSTANCES QUOTED.

1. In every province the head of the Government has established contact with the representatives of the Congress to ascertain the feelings of the people and has discussed with them all the points relevant to the provisional settlement. But the Punjab Government does not believe in any such policy. Service-ridden as it is, it has evinced no keen interest in such a settlement and His Excellency had no time to discuss the situation with our representatives.

2. Maulana Habbib-ul-Rahman of Ludhiana has not been released so far. It is alleged that his speech incited to violence, but that it is a baseless allegation is proved by the fact that the Government never prosecuted him under any such section or even under section 124-A. He was considered to be only so much guilty that he was asked to furnish security for one year. But to-day his offence is deemed to be so serious that while those who were sentenced to three or four years' rigorous imprisonment have been set free, he continues to stay behind the iron bars. This is a flagrant breach of the settlement.

S. KABUL SINGH'S CASE.

3. S. Kabul Singh was convicted long ago. By his hunger strikes he has almost killed himself. The persons convicted along with him are out of jail after finishing their sentences, but he is still there. His health has been shattered beyond repair, his body has been reduced to a skeleton, but the Government will not release him. He was originally convicted under section 124-A, and he got another sentence for alleged breach of jail discipline.

4. Pandit Prakash Nath Tewari, a youngman of Nakodar; convicted under section 108, Cr.P.C., has not been released so far. I do not know why this is so.

5. Swami Chetananand of Pattoki who is in jail for the last 15 months or so is in these days being tried under section 124-A for a speech made 15 months or even more ago. This is extremely unintelligible that after the settlement a man should be tried for a speech made during the movement. If even such cases are not covered by the Agreement, I fail to understand what other cases can come within its four corners.

6. A case was instituted about 18 months ago by the Jhang Police against nationalist workers of that town, and Pandit Chamba Ram. The history of that case is interesting. The case has been hanging on for a long time. Almost all the accused have been in jail for nearly a year and yet the case has neither been finished nor withdrawn. The trying magistrate has been transferred to another district and has to go to Jhang on every date of hearing. A good deal of public money has been wasted over this case, but the Government refuses to withdraw it.

7. A case under Section 147, I. P.C. is going on for the last many months against nationalist workers of Jhelum. The case is clearly connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

8. L. Lokanath, a young volunteer of Multan, convicted under Section 108, C.P.C. in connection with the movement is still in jail.

9. All persons arrested and convicted in connection with Ghawind and Jhaman activities have been deprived of the advantages of the provincial settlement. Some have come out after finishing their sentences and the most interesting thing is this that the police has started other cases against some.

10. At Jhang Pandit Chet Ram Prasad and L. Ram Saran Das have not been released so far.

11. S. Teja Singh Safri, convicted under Section 124—A, has not been released.

This list is not only not exhaustive but merely touches the fringe. The space at my disposal prevents me from referring to other cases.

FRESH PROSECUTIONS.

This is not all. The Punjab Government is prosecuting other workers. I shall give a few instances.

1. Two young friends of Chiniot are being tried under Section 302 I.P.C., etc. It is alleged their speeches incited to violence. The cases are in the court and I rafrain from making any comments. But I must say that the Government has not acted wisely in launching prosecutions when even the ink of the agreement has not dried. The speeches were made in March.

2. In Jhang a couple of nationalists have been arrested under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

3. At Taran Taran Dr. Atma Singh has been arrested under Section 108 Cr. Pr. Code.

4. At Batala Mahashe Munshi Ram has been arrested under Section 108, Cr. Pr. C.

5. But the most interesting case is that of Brahmachari Balkrishnanand. He is a prominent nationalist worker of this province. He is suffering from tuberculosis. He went to Kangra District for a change. He is arrested under Section 109 C.P.C., a Section applied so far to vagrants and misscreants. I am informed that another nationalist Sadhu of Hoshiarpur has also been arrested by Dharamsala Police under this very section. Arrests of these two persons clearly show the present frame of mind of the police.

Besides these arrests and convictions other grievances continue to remain undressed.

I. Dewan Prakash Chand has not been allowed to resume practice at the Bar. The case against him under the Legal Practitioners Act remains unwithdrawn.

II. The ban of disqualification against those who wish to stand as candidates for municipal commissionership has not been removed.

III. Those students, who had left school during the movement, are being refused admission.

IV. The punitive police tax has in certain cases been recovered for the whole year. The police was stationed for a few months and yet the Government refuses to refund the amount collected in excess of what was really spent.

There are some other grievances of an allied nature which need immediate redress viz. Lahore Conspiracy Case (1914-15) prisoners and Martial Law prisoners have not been released though they have already completed their ordinary terms.

Some of our youngmen are detained under Regulation III of 1818.

CONCILIATION WANTED.

I shall suggest to the Government that instead of resorting to repression it should bring a wholesome change in its policy and then watch its beneficial effects. The policy of conciliation has not been tried well and long enough to be replaced by a policy of repression.

If the Punjab Government will change its outlook and will act in the spirit in which the Pact was signed, peace is bound to be established and harmony and goodwill are sure to follow. His Excellency and his Government would do well to immediately place themselves in touch with the Congress to enquire into the grievances, to redress them immediately and to pursue a policy of trust and cooperation. This is the only way that can lead to peace. If, however, the Government is of another opinion it is welcome to use all weapons of repression at its disposal and to forge new ones, but I have no hesitation in saying that repression can never bring about peace. It has failed in the past, it shall fail in the future.—"Tribune."

A group photograph taken on the occasion of Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil's visit to Andheri. (Seated from left to right) Mr. Jayakar, Collector, Mr. Caesar DeMello, Mayor of Andheri, Lady Vakil, Sir Rustom Vakil, Mrs. DeMello and Mrs. Jayakar.

CLASH WITH BURMESE REBELS

—:o:—

Heavy Casualty Inflicted

NO TRACE OF MISSING SUPERINTENDENT

RANGOON, May 9.

There was a successful engagement between the police and the rebels in Mindon township in Thayitmyo resulting in 21 of the latter being killed and one wounded. Fourteen were captured. The police suffered no casualty. Magne reports that an attempt was made by seven unknown men to rob the Assistant Warden firearms during his absence yesterday.

Report from Prome states that five bodies have been found, but there is no trace of Mr. W. H. Austin, Superintendent of Police, or of the Inspector.—A. P.

Indian Troops For Rangoon

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A battalion of Indian troops left Kidderpore Docks last night for Rangoon by "Aronda." It is understood that their dispatch is in connection with Tharrawaddy rebellion.—A. P.

21 Rebels Killed

LONDON May 10.

Rangoon.—Crown forces successfully engaged the rebels in Thayetmyo District where a strong force under Mr. Cleburne, British District Superintendent of Police, partly surrounded a body of rebels, killed twenty-one, wounded many more and took nineteen prisoners. —Reuter.

PALANPUR PICKETING ENDS

Settlement Arrived At

(From a Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, May 11.

A settlement is being arrived at with regard to Thakor Devji Goalji's stock of foreign cloth. The picketers broke fast to-day.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS WALK OUT

Not Allowed To Speak

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

A largely attended meeting of the Muslims was held to-night Maulana Vilayat Hussain presiding. Several Nationalist Muslims attended the meeting, apparently with the object of opposing resolutions on separate electorates, but failing to get a chance to speak, they left the meeting in protest in a body amid scenes of mild excitement. A resolution moved by Mr. Zahur Ahmed and seconded by Mr. Muhammad Hussain was passed supporting the solutions adopted at the All-India Muslim Conference on 5th and 6th April at Delhi and maintaining that unless the Muslim demands contained in them were accepted, Muslims would not accept any constitution. The meeting was also emphatically of the opinion that the right of separate electorate giving to the Muslims under the existing law was vital to their political existence in the country and they were determined to maintain that right. A posse of police was posted in the vicinity of the meeting place.—A. P.

CAWNPORE STILL PANICKY

—:o:—

Stray Assaults Reported

Cawnpore, May 11.

Cawnpore is still a city of alarms. Stray assaults are still occurring every day. A retired police head constable was fired at on Friday night, but none was hurt. Next morning, three cartmen were attacked near the Cawnpore Cotton Mills and they received slight injuries. On Sunday, a man armed with a knife was arrested on Meston Road. A large crowd collected on the spot, but it was dispersed with great difficulty by the police. On Sunday night, a man was assaulted in Talaq Mahal. Stone throwing from houses continues in various quarters. People are still panick-stricken. Authorities are very alert.—A. P.

MUTTRA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. SRI KRISHNA DUTTA TO PRESIDE.

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, May 7.

Preparations for holding the District Conference at Muttra are progressing apace. Nearly 70 shops within the Swadeshi Exhibition ground have been rented. Those who still want space should apply immediately. Mr. Srikrishna Dutta Poliwal will preside at the District Kesan Conference.

Mr. Sidhwa's Plea For Joint Electorates

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WANTED EFFECTIVE CHECKING OF COUNTER PROPAGANDA

COUNTRYWIDE EDUCATIVE TOUR SUGGESTED

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, the General Secretary of the Karachi Congress, who had been to Borsad to see Mahatma Gandhi in connection with labour trouble in Karachi, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning. Mr. Sidhwa had a long talk with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the questions of separation of Sind and joint electorates.

Asked what he thought about the separation of Sind, Mr. Sidhwa stated that he had been in favour of separation since the last 15 years on its own merits. The subject was discussed in those days impartially and without prejudice. The question whether Sind should be separated or not was discussed first in 1919 in the Sind Provincial Congress Committee at Hyderabad. To-day the same subject was being discussed with a communal bias, and, therefore, it had lost its value of healthy discussion. The case in favour of separation was of a first-class character, provided both the communities discussed it on its merits without communal prejudices.

Asked what the Musalmans of Sind thought as regards joint electorates, Mr. Sidhwa stated that the great grievance of it was made by the M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s of Sind most of whom were signatories to a pact in Karachi in favour of joint electorate with safeguards for minorities. To-day they had changed their position because they were afraid that as soon as the joint electorates were adopted, their position in public life would be completely lost. Those who were for separate electorates had organised propaganda work in Karachi for a week, but the Nationalist Muslims had started counter propaganda which had already attracted hundreds of Muslims. He could safely say that as far as Karachi city was concerned, a large majority of Muslims was in favour of joint electorates. If the points in favour of joint electorates were properly explained and the counter propaganda was effectively checked he was positive that a referendum to the Muslims in India would bring about a result in favour of joint electorates. The only point wanting in those Muslims who had faith in joint electorates was the lack of organisation. While the protagonists of separate electorates were continuously poisoning the ears of Muslims, those who stood for joint electorates did very little of solid, ceaseless and regular propaganda work. The leaders of Nationalist Muslims must tour the country at least for three months now onwards in different parts of the country and the results would be very satisfactory.

KATHIAWAR PEASANTS' MANY WOES.

Order Requiring Permission To File Suits Against State Servants.

MUSLIM WOMEN TAKE TO SWADESHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, May 9.

The farmers of Kathiawar suffer from heavy taxation. The Junagarh State authorities should take into consideration the deplorable state of the peasants. It is learnt that the Thandar of Sougadh Thana is harassing the poor peasants for the collection of revenue. The peasants of Jayla, Limbdi, Dhrangadhra and other states also are labouring under many grievances. The Gondal State has introduced monopoly for manure.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUITS!

Dacoities in Amreli district and some parts of Bhavnagar State are increasing from time to time. Reports are coming in now and then of troubles by a gang of outlaws. The public of Kathiawar criticised the practice of the police department. The offenders in the Dhasa Rape case have not yet been brought to book by the Bhavnagar State authorities.

The Limbdi State has issued an order refusing permission for filing suits against servants of the State. The public is much discontented at such a strange procedure of the State.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The Dhandhuka Taluka Congress Committee's elections were held recently at Ranpur and Sjt. Amritlal Sheth elected as the President, Sjt. B. G. Mehta as Vice-president and Sjt. Ishavarlal Kalidas Secretary of the Committee. A Taluka Samiti of 16 members is formed, as also a working committee of 7 members; 4 persons are elected as representatives in the Gujarat Prantik Samiti, public took great interest in elections.

"JAMNAGAR DAY."

"Jamnagar Day" was observed in the whole of Kathiawar on 7th May. The public of Dhrangadhra Wadhwan City, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and other places of Kathiawar passed resolutions of sympathy towards the spirited three souls and of protest against the attitude of Jamnagar State. The intelligent public of Kathiawar and young Congressmen are eager to begin a struggle for the release of these three nationalists. It is now time for the Jamsaheb to understand the present democratic attitude of Kathiawar and release them immediately. Some persons think of declaring boycott, some of offering satyagraha and some of seeing Bapuji for consultation.

SWADESHI AMONG MUSLIM WOMEN.

It is a noteworthy instance in Kathiawar that the Muslim women of Amreli have realised the present wave of national thought. A meeting was held. Sjt. Shantaben and other ladies of the Kathiawar Sewak Samiti advised the Muslim and the Khoja women to take to Swadeshism, to spin and wear pure khaddar, and to help the masses for social reform. 15 women were enlisted as members of the Bhagini Samaj. The public of Kathiawar should follow such an example.

The Dhrol State authorities have not withdrawn their orders though they had promised. Sjt. Manilal Kothari to consider the matter. As the authorities reply that "our orders are the same" there is every probability of a fresh Satyagraha.

The meeting of the Kathiawar Teachers' Association was held at Rajkot. About 200 delegates were present. Sir Prabhashanker Patani advised them to increase the scope of education by public funds where States are backward in such helps.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

The transfer of police power from Agency to Talukdars in Bagasara is much criticised by the public because they are discontented.

Mr. Kastur Ghadiali of Botad aged 51 was fined Rs. 225 or in default punishment for marrying at this old age.

The Wadhwan Camp will necessitate a factory act because the workers suffer from overwork.

Peaceful picketing continues at Mahuwa and Morvi. Picketing will be continued at Wadhwana City Palitana and other places because the persons of agreement has come to an end and the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandals want to extend the same.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETED

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Pathan Volunteers Appeal To People

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PESHAWAR, May 7.

Frontier workers have started picketing at Peshawar and Bannu. It is an entirely peaceful affair.

Pathans, in Khaki uniforms, are posted at foreign cloth depots in Peshawar, to persuade the people not to go in far foreign cloth.

There is absolutely no talk of boycott of British goods there are no anti-British slogans. It is an economic demonstration.

Mr. Aligul Khan and Sayed Qasim Jam were busy throughout the day, supervising the operations of the volunteers. Again and again they urged upon their "soldiers" to maintain perfect peace. And they, the martial Pathans followed their leaders' instruction to the letter.

Police and Government officials visited the picketed area, but did not interfere.

ing recited, it is said, a police party arrived on the scene, and the officer-in-charge, ordered the audience to disperse within five minutes.

ROWDIES CREATE TROUBLE

Meanwhile rowdy elements also started creating disorder. The president asked the audience whether in view of the circumstances, the meeting should be continued.

The people were in no mood to disperse. They asked the president to carry on.

At this stage, it is alleged, the police charged the audience and the meeting was dispersed.

It is further alleged, that some police men paraded the streets during the night and some people were beaten and abused.

HABIB-UL-RAHMAN STILL IN JAIL.

Transferred From Gujrat To Multan.

Gujarat, May 8.—Maulana Habib-ul-Rahman of Labhiana and Sardar Teja Singh Safri who are serving their terms of imprisonments under section 108 Cr. P. C. and 124-A. I. P. C. have been transferred from Gujarat District sub-jail to Multan. Both these politicals are among those who inspite of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement are not released by the Punjab Government.

Pt. Jagat Ram political prisoner of 1913 is the only political prisoner at present in the local sub Jail.—"Hindu Herald."

MISTAKEN FOR NAZIS

Red Cross Workers Fired Upon

LONDON, May 11.

Berlin.—Communists fired on a Red Cross lorry near Chemnitz resulting in one Red Cross worker being killed and another seriously injured. Apparently the Communists mistook the Red Cross men who were returning from field exercises for Nazis who met in the neighbourhood last night. The police have arrested one hundred and fifty Communists in connection with this affair.. Reuter.

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